INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 25 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

MYSORE BAN ON NATIONAL FLAG

Derogatory To Sovereignty Of Ruler

ORDER TO BE IN FORCE FOR SIX MONTHS

MYSORE, Jan. 29.

The District Magistrate has issued an order prohibiting the hoisting of the Congress Flag within a radius of five miles of Mysore for six months from January 30, on the ground that "such a flag might be construed as derogatory to the sovereignty of the Maharaja, which has a recognised flag of its own." —A. P.

MAHATMA ARRIVES AT WARDHA

A. I. Village Industries Board To Meet On Feb. 1

WARDHA, Jan. 29.

Mahatma Gandhi with his party arrived here by the Grand Trunk Express. The Mahatma will have his quarters in Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's garden in which the office of the A.I. Village Industries Association is located.

The meeting of the A.I.V.I.A. Board comes off on 1st February and the members who have been invited to attend are expected to arrive by that time.—A.P.

ROPING IN OPIUM DEN LESSEES

N. W. P. Govt.'s Amendment To Act

PESHAWAR, Jan. 29.

Because the present act provides a loophole of escape to lessees of opium smoking dens from conviction an amendment to the act has been proposed by the Northwest Province Government.

The text of the "Punjab Opium Smoking and Northwest Frontier Province Amendment Bill" which has been gazetted to-day seeks to bring the lessee of places used for purposes of opium smoking under the provisions of the act to make him liable along with the owner of such places for penalties under the Act.—A.P.

J. P. C. REPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29

As a result of discussions among Assembly party leaders an arrangement has been reached that the J. P. C. Report should be discussed on February 4, 6, and 7.

STOP PRESS.

BRITISH PARTIES AND INDIA BILL

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Sir Herbert Samuel will express the Opposition Liberal views on the India Bill early in the second reading debate.

Mr. Isaac Foot also will speak and take a leading part in the Liberal amendment relating to indirect election in the committee stage.

The Independent Labour Party will meet shortly with Indian advisers to frame a motion expressing their viewpoint.

Mr. MacGovern will speak on their behalf during the second reading.

The India Defence League will meet to-morrow finally to approve their motion to be moved during the second reading.—Reuter.

India's Birthright Surrendered To Britain

INDO-BRITISH PACT UNDER FIRE

Fetters For Future Ministers

UNIVERSAL INDICTMENT

Agreement Described As "Ghost Of Mody-Lees Pact"

The Indo-British Trade Agreement was subjected to scathing indictment at the hands of Opposition speakers in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday. The striking feature of the debate was:

Striking Features

Firstly, that no Indian member supported the Agreement;

Secondly, that mostly commercial representatives figured in the debate; and

Thirdly, that Sir J. Bhore seemed, by his gesture, to disagree with almost all those who spoke and almost looked pained by the absence of "cold reason" in which he claimed to have examined the matter.

The Indictment

Members who spoke seemed to be in good debating mood. "Ghost of Mody-Lees Pact," "British Trade Ordinance," "not Dominion Status, but Dummy Status," "Surrendering of India's Birthright," "Chains for future Ministers," "Novelty in twentieth century economics," "not conceived in the spirit of give and take, but it is meant for India to give and give and for Britain to take and take"—these were some of characteristic terms in which the agreement was described.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

I must confess that the debate on the Indo-British Pact did not come up to the standard expected. Perhaps it will become more lively to-morrow, when the front Benchers will speak. Any way the galleries gave the impression that the public had realized fully that to-day was the day for them.

Pressmen too, numbering 30, occupied the gallery.

The Viceregal party to the Maharaja of Nepal prevented the debate from prolonging and the unlucky 13 was the number of members who had spoken to-day.

Mr. Jinnah maintained his attitude as the student with "open mind." Mr. H. P. Mody took the strategic position on the front Bench by the side of Mr. Jinnah and went on whispering his comments to Mr. Jinnah as every speaker struck the point. Sir Percy Grigg, Finance Member, wearing a thick overcoat, was a very interested listener, and never left the Chamber. Sir Joseph Bhore was given respectful hearing, but the Congress opposition detected a flaw in his argument, when he suddenly let loose his view that this Agreement will throw safeguards into disuse.

Mr. Gauba led the Opposition side, by an amendment, which wishes to terminate the Agreement forthwith. His speech did not show that he can bring to the ready use expressions which so readily flow from his pen.

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty almost stormed the House by his brilliant opening remarks, but the latter half of his speech contained too many quotations rapidly referred to, and spoiled, partly, the effect created earlier.

Earlier Mr. Bajoria had made a notable contribution to the debate, even though he had read out his speech. If he is satisfied that the Agreement will last only a year, he may not perhaps mind it, but he condemned it in no uncertain terms.

Mr. Ramsay Scott managed to win cheers from both sides once when he thought the Agreement established the road to Dominion Status, and again when he called Government "tactless" for not consulting commercial opinion.

Mr. B. Das who has the real credit of forcing this debate on Government hit out and challenged Messrs. Mody and Sir P. Grigg to take to floor, to defend this ghost of Mody-Lees Pact. Professor Banerjee's address was a class-room lecture, and it was quite audible. Mr. Akhildutt reinforced Prof. Banerjee.

Sjt. Ishwar Saran, an old stager, brought to the Assembly the style of pulpit oratory. Mr. Dow Joint Secretary of the Commerce Department, gave definition of the fiscal autonomy convention, which, because of his maiden performance, did not go very far in educating the House, as he himself got confused over his expressions.

"DUMMY STATUS."

Sjt. Maganlal Singh's voice resounded in all parts of the hall, and won him the best applause for his description of Dominion Status as "Dummy Status" and that the Agreement meant not "give and take," but for India "give and give" and for U. K. "take and take." Sjt. Mathradas Vassanji had a long manuscript speech full of good arguments but not short enough to be compassed within the scheduled time. Mr. Nauman, successor of Mr. Maswood Ahmed, has a poor voice but he spoke against the Agreement. The striking feature of the debate was, firstly, that no Indian elected member has so far supported the Agreement; secondly, that mostly commercial representatives figured in the debate; and, thirdly, that Sir J. Bhore seemed, by his gesture, to disagree with almost all those who spoke and almost looked pained by the absence of "cold reason" in which he claimed to have examined the matter.

To-morrow, the front Benchers will speak, and Sjt. Bhulabhai would debate for the Opposition. Vote on the question is still uncertain and if the Opposition

(Continued on page 9).

Dr. MALLAYYA DEAD

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Dr. B. S. Mallayya, Congress M.L.C., who was elected in a recent bye-election from the City Constituency, died to-night after a short illness. The funeral takes place to-morrow.—A.P.

BOMBAY GETS RAIN ON TUESDAY

Freakish Weather Baffles Local Experts

Bombay continues to experience freakish weather. After the cold spell had chilled citizens to the bone, the temperature rose rapidly, causing an outbreak of catarrh and chest complaints. On Monday evening the skies darkened ominously, but the rain held off until the early hours of Tuesday morning when there was a heavy downpour.

Rain is quite unusual at this time of the year, and the weather experts are hard put to explain the vagaries that have recentiy upset their calculations.

COLD WAVE DAMAGE TO CROPS

Prajamandal Meets To Discuss Relief Measures

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Jan. 29

The medical Department is taking all precautions to combat the meningitis epidemic

Yesterday night it rained forty cents in showers. Petlad Taluka Prajamandal organisers are meeting at Petlad on 1st February, to discuss the problems of relief as sequel to devastation of crops.

A meeting of Sinor Taluka will be held on 31st instant, Sjt. Pranlal Munshi is presiding at Malsar. Baroda Government is collecting facts and figures for giving relief to agriculturists.

LAHORE RECORDS 8 INCHES RAIN

Lightning Strikes Bania Dead

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

Rain accompanied by high wind and occasional thunderclaps fell continuously all night and by eight this morning 8 inches of rain was recorded in 18 hours.

Reports from th emofussil indicate prevalences of similar monsoonish conditions the intensity of which is described as most unusual at this time of the year.

In Rattanchand Road a middle-aged bania was struck by lightning and died—A.P.

AHRAR OFFICE RAIDED

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

In the midst of heavy rain however, the Lahore police made raid last night, the second within a week, on the Majlis-i-Ahrar office to seize some alleged objectionable posters. Nothing incriminating it is declared was found.—A.P.

CRAFTS SUNK BY GALE

Cold And Hurricane Take Toll Of Lives In Sind

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

Another spell of cold followed by hurricane and rain was responsible for the loss of many lives and damage to property.

Four workers engaged in outdoor work died due to exposure. Two others expired of gas-poisoning at Shikarpur. Two more persons were found dead in Karachi harbour, when a passenger boat capsized owing to gale. Out of the 5 occupants 3 were rescued.

Two Dhows near Gahba Creek shared the same fate when some crafts laden with cargo sank in the infuriated sea. A steamship near Masimpur was able to pick up 13 passengers after these crafts sank, in a semi-conscious condition.—United Press.

RELIEF TO JOBLESS

French Council Of Ministers Decide On Plans

PARIS, Jan. 29.

M. Flandin and M. Laval to-day explained before the Council of Ministers "the conditions under which they are going to London" this week for conversations with the British Government, says a communique.

Measures to alleviate unemployment was agreed upon at the meeting and a decree was signed to make a grant to the employers engaging the unemployed.

The Council also approved of the introduction of the Bill authorising the Government to reduce working hours where majority of the employers fixed them below eight hours daily or 48 weekly also prohibiting State and Municipal employees from engaging in paid employment besides their official duties.

The total unemployed in France are nearly half a million of whom 60 per cent are in Paris.—Reuter's Special.

EMPIRE AIR SERVICES

British Delegation To East

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

"The Daily Telegraph" says that a joint delegation from the Air Ministry and from the Post Office consisting of Mr. F. G. Bertram, Mr. T. L. Guinness, M.P., Sir F. H. Williamson and Sir Edward Campbell will leave Croydon by Imperial Airways to-day for India, Siam, Singapore and Australia to discuss with local experts ground organisation and co-ordination of Empire Air Services in furtherance of the scheme announced by Sir Phillip Sassoon in the House of Commons on December 20.

REVENUE MEMBER AT AHMEDABAD

Will Inquire Into Cold Wave Damage

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

Khan Bahadur Cooper, Revenue Member, Government of Bombay, arrived here to-day to enquire into the extent of the damage done by the cold wave. He left immediately on a tour of the villages.—A.P.

SNOW FALL IN SAHARA

(Special Cable).

ALGIERS, Jan. 29.

Snow has fallen in the Sahara desert at the oasis of Bousaada. The fall is all the more remarkable as the heat there is usually extreme.

POLITICALS FOR ANDAMANS

Fresh Batch of 35 Prisoners Deported

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

A Fresh Batch of 35 political prisoners was deported to the Andamans yesterday.

—A. P.

Police Lorries Rushed To Scene

WORKERS OF 5 MORE MILLS DOWN TOOLS

Armed Guards Called Out In Ahmedabad To Guard Area

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

The District Magistrate's order prohibiting collection or assemblage of persons in groups of more than four had the desired effect on the strikers and upto now no further cases of rowdyism or stone-throwing are reported.

MILL AREA DESERTED

The mill area wears practically a deserted appearance, although a few scattered strikers are seen away from the mill premises. The police are still guarding the area.

ARMED POLICE ON SCENE.

In the meanwhile reports have been received that the workers of five more mills have downed tools and the police motor lorries have been rushed to the spot, and armed police are guarding the localities.—United Press.

MORE MILLS CLOSE DOWN

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

The Ahmedabad Mill workers' strike situation took a formidable situation to-day, when 5 more mills were forced to be closed, the workers having downed the tools. This brings the total number of mills closed to-day to 10.

In the meanwhile, out of the 12 mills that were closed yesterday, 6 were able to work with partial compliment of workers, some of the workers having resumed work. The total number of mills remaining closed till evening to-day is 16.

Police guards have been reinforced. Motor lorries full of police men are patrolling the area. Everything was quiet to-day.

STRIKERS RELEASED

Out of the 50 strikers arrested yesterday, all have been released after being warned.

SOCIALIST MEETING ABANDONED

The Congress Socialists, who announced to hold a meeting of labourers to-night to protest against the Delhi agreement, have abandoned the idea of holding the meeting in view of the order of the District Magistrate prohibiting the collection of more than 4 persons.

Out of the 10 mills that were closed to-day, three mills are members of the Labour Union.—United Press.

MANAGEMENT REVIEWS SITUATION

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

More mills closed down in the course of the day owing to the strike of weavers and in all 19 mills were affected.

A meeting of the representatives of the management of all the local mills was held to-day at the office of the Millowners' Association at which the strike situation was reviewed.

Enquiries made regarding a report in the press about some Millowners' intention not to enforce the cut in the wages of weavers show that the report is incorrect. It is pointed out that the Delhi Agreement which has been endorsed by the umpire will be strictly carried out by the local mills.—A.P

WAGE CUTS BELOW AGREED LIMITS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 29.

The Secretary of the Labour Association has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Millowners' Association stating that the weavers of certain mills who are outside the Labour Association and in several cases outside the Millowners' Association also, have gone on strike because their wages were reduced in contravention of the terms of the Delhi Settlement particularly the provision regarding the application of reduction in wages in the cases of mills in which the average earnings during the six months from July to December were below a certain limit.

Enquiries made at the office of the Labour Association show that there is no truth in the report of the hunger-strike of a mill operative in protest against the Delhi Agreement. The operative, it appears, had a minor grievance which the Secretary of the Association has removed.—A.P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdts. and Supdts. upto Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3548).

Wanted Cashier Storekeeper, either sex, for a responsible store. Salary Rs. 125 p.m. with free unfurnished quarters. State nationality, age, qualifications, last employed and religion. Cash security essential Rs. 1,500. Box No. 3586, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted 5 Capable Assistants As Store Keeper and Agent for perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 P.M. Travelling and rent extra. For particulars apply BECPWO Post Box No. 8729, Calcutta. (3585).

Wanted immediately Third Class Mechanical Engineer for Rice Mill. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau. Fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (3577).

Wanted a whole time lady tutor for coaching two children for Junior Cambridge on Rs. 25-5-30. Board and lodging free. Apply with testimonials stating age and experience. Mewa Singh, Auditor Itarsi. (3572).

Wanted—A Qualified Civil Engineer is wanted for the combined post of the Public Works and Water Works Engineer in the Burhanpur Municipality. Candidates possessing knowledge of Electrical Engineering and experience in Water Works will be given preference. The post is permanent with benefits of Provident Fund. The candidate wishing to apply must previously obtain a form of application from the undersigned on payment of -/8/-. Applications on the prescribed form only will be considered which will be received up to 1st March 1935. Selected candidates will have to present themselves for an interview at their cost if necessary. The scale of the post is 60-2-110. Subject to emergency cut. J. N. Paithankar, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur, 24-1-1935. (9564).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Hornby Rd., House No. 189-91, 3rd floor. See personally to the owner, 35-37, Bazargate Street, Ratan House. (3587)

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Lahria Sarai (Bihar.) (3584)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Bombay Matriculation. Senior Cambridge and American Degrees. Enrolments morning 9—10. General Education Academy, 6. Rampart Row, Fort, (3599).

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretical sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply. (3573).

Better appear Cambridge July Examination. In case of failure can appear for December with the same course. Distinguished experienced professors on the staff. Shakespeare classes started. Delay may defeat the cause. Therefore apply at once. Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

We desire partnership in well-going firm of wholesale paper merchants. Apply Box No. 3593, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Goh.	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer. Harda. Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted spare parts of the following Tanning Machines:—(1) Baker Seasoning and Graining Machines, (2) Slocomb Staker. (3) Turners' Fleshing, Splitting, Shaving, setting out and putting out Machines. Detailed list can be had from Box No. 9558, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTIES and STABLES, situated at Moreland Road belonging to the estate of Mishari.

Offers are invited for the sale of the immovable properties and stables belonging to the estate of Mishari and situated at Moreland Road. The sale will be on the terms and conditions which are open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned. The offers should be submitted to the undersigned at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, by 15th February, 1935, under sealed covers. Intending offerers should give their full names and addresses in their offers. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any particular offer.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver.
133, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay. (9565)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Notices have been given, under Section 36 (n) of the Municipal Act, for motions to the following effect being placed before the Corporation when the Budget Estimates for the year 1935-36 are discussed:—

1. By Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya —For increasing the Budget Estimate of income in respect of the sale proceeds of surplus land by Rs. 5,00,000.

2. By Mr. D. G. Dalvi—For increasing the Corporation's contribution to the Schools Committee by Rs. 90,000.

By Order of His Worship
the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th January, 1935.
9580.

NAWANAGAR STATE RANJIT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

The new term of the Nursing Class will commence from February next. Female candidates desirous of joining this class should submit their applications to the U/S as early as possible.

This Association has been affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. The course of studies is of three years. On passing the two examinations the Nurse student is given Diploma by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. Lectures are given in Gujarati

P. M. MEHTA.
M.D.M.S., F.C.P.S.
Chief Medical Officer,
Nawanagar State,
24th Jan., 1935.
9567

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S 44th EXHIBITION OF PICTURES TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 3rd February from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.). Admission fee Annas four only.

Public Notices

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SOPARI BAUG ROAD.

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the sale of two chawls and appurtenances known as Anandji Nanji Chawls, situated on pension and taxed land at Sopari Baug Road, Parel. The sale will be on the printed terms and conditions of sale which are open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned at 133, Esplanade Road, during office hours. Offers must be submitted by 6th February, 1935, under sealed covers. Intending purchasers should give their full names and addresses, in their offers. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver.
Jehangir Building.
133, Esplanade Road, Fort
Bombay.
(9543)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the President, District Local Board, Kanara for the annual supply of medical drugs, surgical instruments, appliances, &c., for the 7 human and 3 Veterinary Dispensaries in the Kanara District, for the year 1935-36.

2. The drugs to be indented will be up to Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 for the 7 human and 3 Veterinary Dispensaries respectively.

3. The supplies of spirituous medicinal preparations and other drugs should be up to the British Pharmacopoeia standard and so marked. The suppliers shall, if so required, supply free samples for analysis for ascertaining whether their preparations conform to the British Pharmacopoeia standard. Terms of delivery to the respective dispensaries, the rates of commission on various sorts of drugs, &c., should be stated. The tenders should be marked on the envelope "Tenders for supply of drugs, &c." The person or firm whose tender has been accepted shall have to deposit a sum not less than Rs. 500 as may be fixed by the accepting authority.

4. The tenders should reach the undersigned in his office before 4 p.m. (S.T.) on 15th February, 1935.

5. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders without assigning any reasons.

(Sd.) G. S. GANGOLI,
President,
D. L. B., Kanara.
Karwar, 12th January, 1935.
9573.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIVRAJ KHIMJI and VASANJI KHIMJI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of 523 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 3 of the Lalbaug Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay and bounded on the East by the land of the said Trustees laid out as a passage on the South by Plot No. 2 of the said Estate leased to Enoos Condaji and Haroon Condaji on the West by Suparibaug Road and on the North by Plot No. 4 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Gulamhusain Padamsey and others and forming portion of land bearing New Survey No. 2537 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 74 (part) of Parel-Sewri Division together with buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under F Ward. No. 543 (2), Old Street No. 5A, New Street Nos 425, 427, 429, 431.—433 Suparibaug Road.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1935.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9570.

Public Notices

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., AHMEDABAD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN on the loss Policy Numbered 170941, on the life of Mr. Vishwanath Ganesh Date of Ahmedabad, a Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

E. D. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 30-1-1935.
(3597).

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SURPLUS STOCK-IN-TRADE of the old and well-known firm of Cursetji Cowasji and Co. Watch and Clock Makers, 25-27, Military Square Lane (Off Medows Street and Esplanade Road) on TUESDAY, the 5th February, 1935, at 3 p.m. under instructions from the owners:—Comprising English Clocks on chain principles 12" 14" and 20" diam. English Tell Tale Watches, Marine Time pieces including one antique marble table clock, Carriage time pieces, metal watches, one movement of Tower Clock complete, glass domes, show cases, cupboards, one Safe by Nagar and other materials, tools and articles pertaining to watch maker trade.

Goods will be on view two days before the sale.

Full cash will be required at the time of sale and articles removed immediately after the close of the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT NORTH BROOK STREET AND FIRST PATHAN STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for Messrs. Dwarkadas Kalidas and Govindji Gordhandas the surviving Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Narandas Jugjiwan and Karsondas Govind Trustees of the Trust of Messrs. Raja the Mortgagor in pursuance of Mortgage dated, the 13th October, 1932, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Properties on Wednesday the 30th January, 1935, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) and 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) respectively on the premises.

AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land of Sanadi tenure with structure thereon at Northbrook Street bearing Collector's New No. 5071 and Cadastral Survey No. Part of 3944 of Bhuleshwar Division and admeasuring 326-3/9 Square Yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under C' Ward No. 7789 Street Nos. 88 and 90.

AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SECONDLY:—All that piece of land partly of quit and ground rent tenure and partly of Leasehold and admeasuring about 309 Square Yards with dwelling house thereon at First Pathan Street bearing Collector's New Nos. 9087 and 16027 New Survey Nos. 5129-5130 and part of 5133 and Collector's New Rent Roll Nos. 3813 and 7638 and Cadastral Survey No. part of 3902 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under 'C' Ward Nos. 7849 (1) and 7850 and Street Nos. 45, 42 and 44.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala Attorneys for surviving Mortgagees. or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of Household furniture, Godrej Double Mirror Steel Cabinet, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Roll Top Table, Corona Portable Typewriter, Modern Style Furniture, Tilting sets, Drawing room cabinet, Safe, Harmonium, Marble Pillars and figures, Glassware, etc.

FROM NEXT SATURDAY 2nd FEBRUARY

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S

GREAT PICTURE OF THE YEAR

KALIYA MARDAN

Director MAJOR DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR

Cameraman KAMBLE

Recordist C. MODAK

altogether an unusual Picture!

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The Public have acclaimed the picture as the magnificent achievement of the screen.

Sulochana

The pride of the public
The joy of the millions

IN

INDIRA M.A.,

A Social Drama superbly acted wonderfully directed.

Director:—
Nandlal Jaswantlal

MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAON.

Shows: 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

The CARLTON
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

JANET GAYNOR
LIONEL BARRYMORE
in
"CAROLINA"
A Fox Masterpiece

NEXT WEEK
Grand DOUBLE Attraction
GEORGE SIDNEY
CHARLIE MURRAY
(Of The Cohens & Kellys fame)
IN
2—funniest laugh hits of the season—2
"CAUGHT CHEATING"
and
"AROUND THE CORNER"
Don't Miss This Golden Opportunity to see TWO big pictures at the price of ONE!
You'll laugh as you have never laughed before!!!
Book YOUR SEATS RIGHT NOW

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In 2 Weeks At World's Largest Cinema Radio City Music Hall, New York!

GRACE MOORE
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The Greatest Musical Drama Ever Seen In Bombay.

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COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
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HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

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1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169
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Marseilles	£61 61,52	£40.37,25
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Business Honours Manu Subedar

Man Who Will Tone Up Vigour And Vivacity Of Indian Merchants Chamber

Eavesdropper from Bombay writes in the "Indian Finance" under date January 26:—

"The election of Mr. Manu Subedar to the presidential chair of the Indian Merchants' Chamber must be considered as interesting innovation. For the first time, the Chamber is to have a Chairman who can be deemed both a practical businessman, a first-rate academician in economics and public finance. Manu was the youngest Professor of Economics in the Calcutta University; and he gave up what must then have been deemed a lucrative and promising career in education, for the more strenuous life of businessman where the stakes and hazards are bigger, and the fortune fluctuations wider. In business, his firm grip of the fundamentals of economics has been so valuable an asset that, from the very commencement of his activities in this city, he has been accorded a seat amongst the 'elite.' He thus began his Bombay life, with an assured place in the top rungs. In subsequent years, his theory has aided and abetted his practice; and his practice has strengthened and stabilised his theory. This admirable blend is as valuable as it is unique; and the Chamber Committee has drawn on this precious reserve for nearly two decades, so that the presidentship now conferred on him is but a fitting recognition of a contribution to the life and activity of the Chamber, which Manu, and Manu alone, could have made.

BELATED RECOGNITION

In fact, it seems to me that recognition of his service has come somewhat belated. Further, it is my belief that a body like the Federated Chambers has done itself great injury by failing to enlist his active participation in its deliberations and its counsels. but, then, there are wheels within wheels. In an commercial bodies, there is ever manifest a tendency on the part of the caucus in power to keep all power in the hands of the caucus. The Indian Merchants' Chamber would have had Manu as its chief and head long ere this, except that it was not free from the manoeuvring which beset Chambers. I have, therefore, no hesitation in proclaiming that the Chamber has honoured itself by honouring Manu; and now that the prophet has won recognition at home, the future must hold further opportunities for his rendering service in the wider interests of India and on an All-India platform. In the New India that we all dream of, an Indian Finance Minister, or Indian Railway Member, should find plentiful occasions for harnessing his talents and his rich experience. Meantime, the elders in the Chamber have done well in letting his election be unanimous. At one time, I thought that personal feelings might be allowed to rob this recognition of its grace. I congratulate the elders on their wisdom and taste and hope that this gesture on their part would enable bitter memories of the past to be effaced.

FIGHTING LIKE TROJAN

I have known Manu for sixteen years, during which time he has, as I have gone through ups and downs. It was natural that we often compared notes and exchanged confidences and no one has known, better than I do, the ardour of his fight or pluck and resourcefulness he has shown. He can fight like a Trojan; but essentially he is a man of peace. Not unlike the Mahatma, who is a moderate by nature and often an extremist in action, Manu is a man of moderation, but strange situations have often forced him into extreme positions. So driven, he would not be wanting in the temerity to offend the great ones of Indian commerce, who have punished him by keeping him out as long as they could. Many have misrepresented him in sundry quarters and on sundry occasions, and this has prevented one, who is eminently fitted for valuable constructive public work, from doing all he could; and yet the amount of good public service, which stands to the credit of Subedar, is considerable. Apart from his technical equipment as an economist and a master of financial issues, he is well-informed; and, if treated with courtesy and consideration, (that is to say, let me whisper it in your ear, if you don't rub him the wrong way) he is the easiest man to get along with. But he is sensitive. He will not allow himself to be hit without hitting back. And when Manu hits, he hits strong and severe.

ASSET TO CHAMBER

In his capacity as President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, he will, I feel sure, not only get through the usual routine in an efficient manner, but he is certain to put the work of the Chamber on a higher place and to tone up its vigour and vivacity.

I am not unaware that while Manu has, as the phrase goes, a large body of friends and admirers and can, in fact, claim to be the leader of all the younger and livlier elements, there are a few in Bombay (and, possibly, also outside Bombay) who would not agree with my eulogy. The critics do not question Manu's ability or talent or equipment; they have, however, come to nurse personal grievances generated in occasional tussles. This kind of personal rancour is, I regret to say, a recent infection which Manu's friends and critics alike have contracted. But I would make an appeal that the occasion demands the intervention of peace-makers, because both sides mean well and can be reasonable.

DEMON FOR WORK

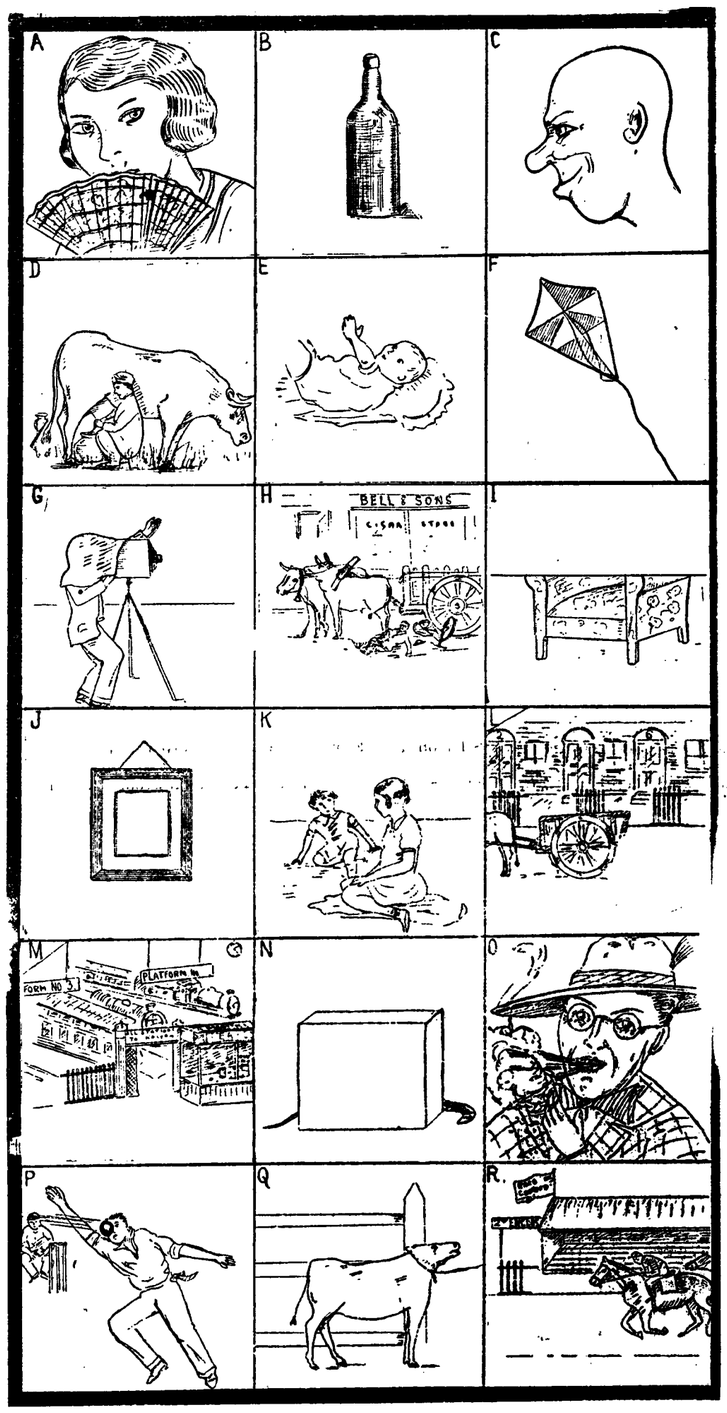
Above all, I would urge on the elders that the time for commenting on Manu's presidentship is not when he has been chosen, but when he lays down the reins of his office. I have every confidence that his record of work, during his tenure will be of such outstanding quality and of such compelling importance that the critics, who came to scoff, will remain to praise. Whatever Manu has done, he has done with zest and with all his heart and strength. In the unearthing of Development Department scandals, he played a most prominent part; and he rendered yeoman public service. I was constantly with him while he was serving on the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; and, alone in that heterogeneous crowd, he had to essay a Minority Report which, incidentally, is good economic literature. And the Report running to over 450 pages was dictated by Manu in three weeks. A very demon for work, a businessman who has experience of varied business and of varied centres, a tornado of driving force and energy, an economist of true insight, vast erudition and sound judgment, Mr. Manu Subedar's election as Presient of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is a striking and fruitful innovation fraught with far-reaching consequences, not only in the annals of this Chamber, but in the annals of Indian commercial bodies."

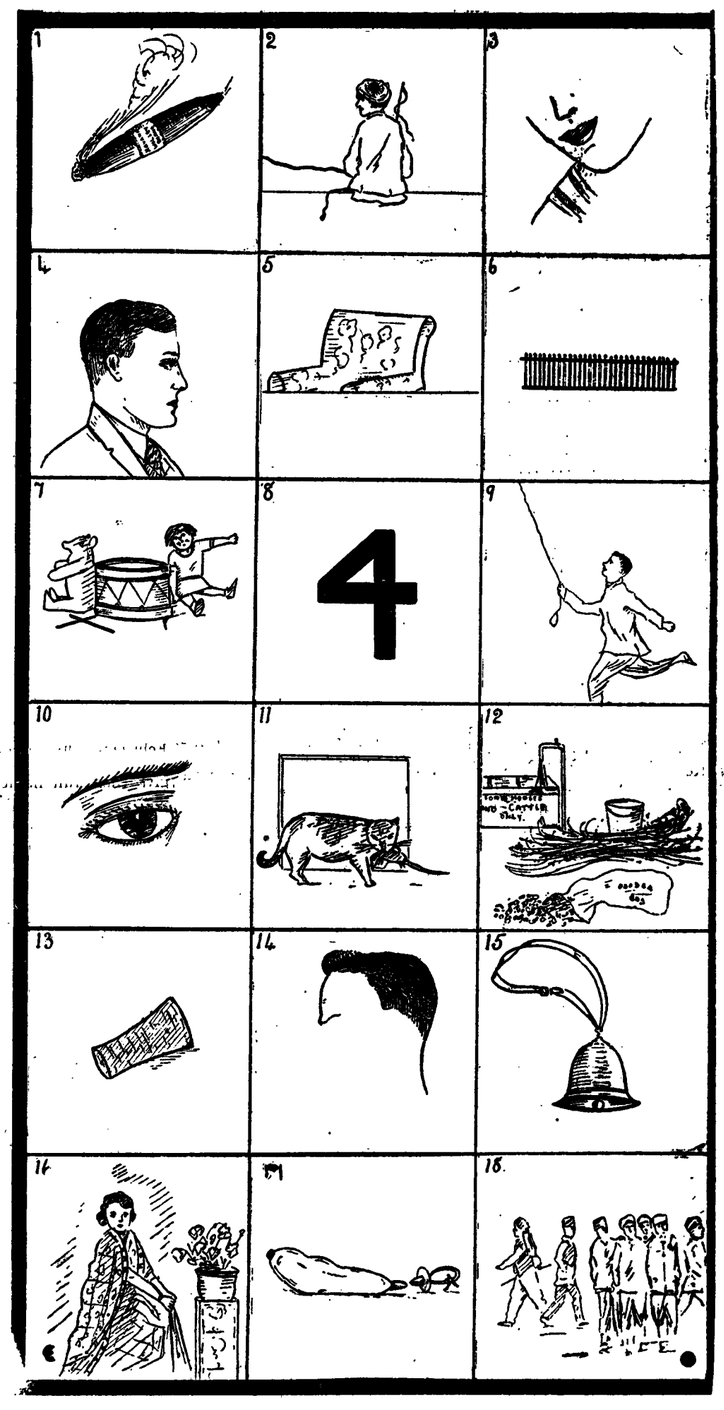
WHAT IS MISSING

SERIES NO. 2.

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





In view of the great response received in respect of "What is Missing" Competition which was run in this paper during the month of September, 1934, and the requests from our readers to run another similar competition, we are giving this time a second series of the same.

In the set of pictures on the left marked A, B, C ..... more articles, persons, animals, objects or parts are missing.

The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 provide the missing articles, persons, animals, objects or parts.

For instance the illustration on the left marked "I" shows the lower half of a chair. The missing upper half of the chair is given in picture No. 5 on the right. You have, therefore, to enter No. 5 against "I" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for other numbers and send in your entries observing the following rules:—

Remember to send your entries before 6TH FEBRUARY, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G P O., Bombay

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 6th February, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8 It is a combined competition of the 'Bombay Chronicle' "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 14th February, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations.	Illustrations
A	3	J	
B	13	K	
C	14	L	
D		M	
E	17	N	
F	9	O	
G	11	P	
H		Q	
I	5	R	

Name.....

.....

Address.....

.....

Closing Date 6th February 1935

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INVALUABLE IN THE TREATMENT OF IRRITATION OF THE THROAT, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS & COLD IN THE CHEST

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THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS Rupee one per tin of (32 pills).

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

Jamnagar, Kathiawar,

Bombay Office:—

KALBADEVI ROAD.

West Indies Defeat England In 2nd Test

Visitors Dismissed For 107 In Second Innings, Lose By 217 Runs

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 28.

The second test match between the West Indies and England which commenced on January 24 resulted in a win for the West Indies by 217 runs. The match had a most thrilling finish, the West Indies winning with 30 seconds to spare.

The following are the final scores:—West Indies 302 and 280 for six (declared).

England 258 and 107.

HEADLEY SCORES 93

Headley the overnight not out was the fourth man out after adding 34 runs to his last total, being l.b.w. to Smith. Playing a subdued innings he was at the wicket for 220 minutes making his 93 which included eight 4's.

The West Indies declared at 280 for six at lunch.

WEST INDIES (Second Innings.)

Christiani c Farrimond b. Smith	8
Jones c Wyatt b Paine	19
Sealey c Hammond b Leyland	35
Headley l.b.w. b Smith	93
George Grant c Hammond b Paine	23
Constantine, c Ames, b Paine	31
Dacosta (not out)	19
Ralfe Grant (not out)	38
Extras	14
Total (for 6 wkts. Dec.)	280

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	30	9	73	2
Wyatt	8	2	26	0
Paine	42	10	109	3
Hammond	10	0	17	0
Leyland	13	3	41	1

England Collapses.

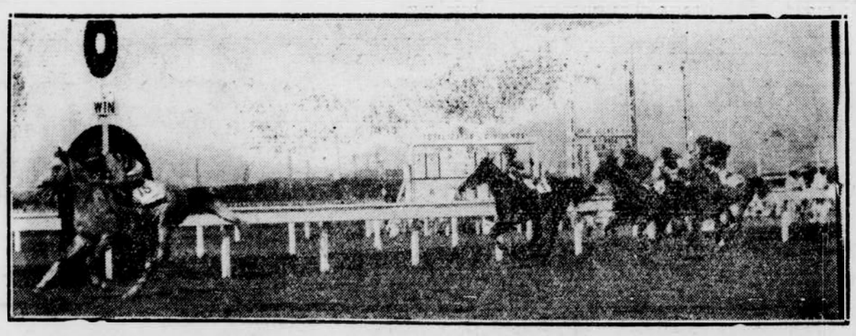
Facing a deficit of 324 runs England went in on their second innings opening through Townsend and Farrimond. The first wicket yielded 36 runs after which there was a collapse only four batsmen reaching double figures, while Iddon was out for a duck. England were thus dismissed for 107 runs just 30 seconds before time.

ENGLAND (Second Innings.)

Townsend c Dacosta, b Achong	36
Farrimond c Headley b Hylton	2
Paine hit wicket b. Rolfe Grant	14
Smith (run out)	3
Hammond b Constantine	9
Hendren run out	11
Wyatt c Headley, b Constantine	2
Ames, c Achong b Hylton	6
Leyland l.b.w. b Constantine	18
Iddon c Christiani b Hylton	0
Holmes (not out)	0
Extras	6
Total	107

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Constantine	14.5	9	11	3
Hylton	14	4	25	3
Sealey	5	0	16	0
Achong	12	5	24	1
Rolfe Grant	12	4	18	1
Jones	2	0	2	0
Martindale	5	1	5	0
Dacosta	1	1	0	0



Hussun al Iraq proved an easy winner of the Tom le Mesurier Plate (Div: II), Sa'ami and Maarib following him home on Saturday.

BOMBAY TEAM WEAKENED

G. Richards And Vajifdar Not Playing Against Gujarat

It has been finally decided to play the Bombay-Gujarat cricket match for the Ranji Trophy in Ahmedabad on February 2, 3 and 4. The local team will leave from the Central Station on Thursday night by the Kathiawar Express. As H. J. Vajifdar is unable to play, P. J. Chury will replace him. G. Richards, who is ill at present, is unlikely to make the trip and will be replaced by S. M. Kadri.

L. P. Jai, the captain, is finding it difficult to obtain leave. Under the circumstances the prospects of the Bombay team are far from rosy. Messrs Vali Ahmed and J. Birtwistle have been appointed umpires.

Mr. Sultan Chinoy indulges in talk with Northmore when Talk scored in the Fort Plate (Div: II) on Saturday.

JOCKEY LITTLE CAUTIONED

Guilty Of Dangerous Riding On Lady Brendan Last Week

The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. held an enquiry into the riding of jockey W. J. Little on the ch. e m. Lady Brendan in the Adelaide Plate on Saturday last. After hearing the evidence, the Stewards were of opinion that Little was guilty of dangerous riding and accordingly cautioned him as to his riding in future.

BEACON-LIGHT TO GUJARATIS

Narmad In Gujarathi Literature

BOMBAY, Monday.

In the first of a series of Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji lectures, conducted in the lecture room of the University Buildings, Mr. B. K. Thakore outlined on Monday, the life history of Narmad as a leader, social reformer and literary personage.

Narmad tried to banish from the minds of his countrymen superstitious beliefs and ideas. He had really broken from the beaten track and served as a beacon-light to many Gujrathis.

His actions, continued the lecturer, were actuated by the single motive of serving his country and countrymen and with that singleness of purpose he directed his actions. He never swerved from his purpose, although at the evening of his life, he changed some of his views.

"His best literary piece of work," observed the speaker, "is Narma Gadya". He was more known as a good prose-writer than Poet.

Although Narmad did much to improve the life and conditions of his fellow-men and did much to elevate Gujrathi literature, the speaker concluded, his followers fell far short of, in bringing out into fruition his aims and aspirations.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

A fresh batch of 35 political prisoners was deported to the Andamans on Sunday last.—United Press.

MATCH FACTORY STRIKERS FIRM

Sweepers Join Workers

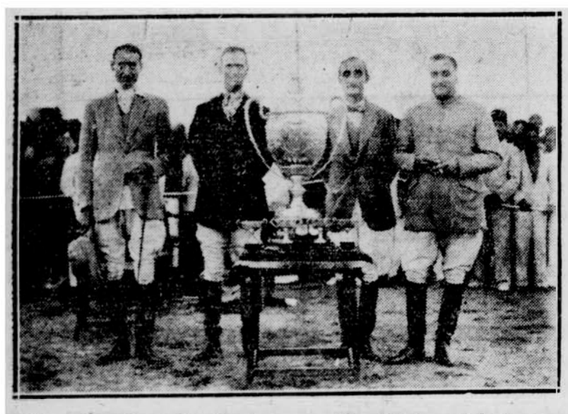
An Ambernath correspondent writes:—

"The workmen employed in the match factory at Ambernath are firm in their determination to stand by their demands.

The management had effected a temporary cut of 10 per cent. in 1933, but that temporary cut has proved to be a permanent one, and in addition to that cuts ranging between 6 per cent. and 63 per cent. were recently effected in the rates of payment. This was the immediate cause of the workers' strike.

SWEEPERS' STRIKE

Since Saturday last a new development has taken place in the situation of the strike in that the sweepers who number about 8 have also struck work. Their complaints are that their number has been reduced to half of the former number., whereas their work has increased owing to an increase in the number of Company's chawls and the officers' bungalows. Another complaint refers to the fact that they are charged house rent recently whereas they were given free quarters formerly. The sweepers' strike has brought an unexpected element into the strike situation in that the workers as well as the officers feel acutely the intolerably insanitary conditions.



The victorious Kashmir team, the Maharajah is on the extreme right.

Lt. WAZIR ALI MAY LEAVE BHOPAL

Manavadar Full Back For Bombay?

It is probable that Wazir Ali, the well-known Indian cricketer, will enter the service of the Maharaja of Patiala in the near future says the Jhansi correspondent of "The Statesman". He is now in the employ of the Nawab of Bhopal, who, it seems, does not wish to part with him. Nazir Ali is working for the Maharaja of Patiala.

There is a likelihood that Mahomed Hussan, Manavadar's crack full back, will leave that State shortly. The Bombay Customs, Gwalior State (which is very keen on hockey at present) and the G. I. P. Railway are all said to be anxious to get him.

Mahomed Hussan is not only one of the soundest hockey backs in the country, but is also good footballer. He was a member of the I. F. A. team that visited South Africa.

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION

	CLASS From	To
Le Mont Chevalier	III	II
Sabrino	II	I
Talk	III	II
Nijinski	II	III
Galumph	I	II
Permarch	II	III

ALL-INDIA SOCCER TEAM

Singh Denies Story Of Bonus To Members

DURBAN, Jan. 27.

Mr. S. L. Singh, the South African Manager of the All-India Soccer Team, interviewed by "Reuter" denied that any bonuses were paid to the members of the team.

According to Calcutta advices, a Sub-Committee was appointed to inquire whether the team had forfeited its amateur status by accepting illegitimate payments while on tour.

Mr. Singh said: "The only money paid to the members of the All-India team by the South African Football Association was to reimburse them for their out of pocket expenses during the tour."

Mr. Singh, who is a member of both Natal and South African Councils of Asscciation, said that the South African body had not as yet been approached by the Indian Association.

The South African Association will, however, during the next fortnight issue an official statement to the Indian body showing no such payments made. Mr. Singh added "There is a certain amount of opposition to tour by the Indian press, and now this faction is doing its best to prevent any tours in future."

Divorce For Adultery And Desertion

INTERESTING LEGAL POINT IN HIGH COURT CASE

Jurisdiction Over Parties Domiciled In Indian States

The Chief Justice at the High Court heard the petition filed by Mozella Kanga, a Jewess, asking for the dissolution of her marriage with the respondent Dinshaw K. Kanga.

The parties were married in September 1927 in Bombay under the special marriage Act of 1872. The petitioner alleged that in July 1932 the respondent left her and went to live with one Mrs. Damania, and never returned to her.

The respondent contended that his parents were domiciled in Hyderabad and he was a subject of that state. The petitioner being his wife was also, in law, a subject of that state. The Bombay Court, therefore, had no jurisdiction to grant a decree for dissolution of marriage.

The issue in the case was whether the Bombay Court had power to grant a decree for divorce in a case where the parties were domiciled in India but were not British subjects and were subjects of an Indian State. The question turned upon the point whether the Court could grant such a decree if the parties last resided within its jurisdiction as in this case. This point came up for a judicial decision for the first time before their lordships, there being no case of its kind in the past.

JUDGMENT

His lordship, in the course of his judgment, observed that the respondent had not adduced any evidence in support of his contentions. The petitioner's evidence was that, to her knowledge, her husband was domiciled in Bombay. His lordship was of opinion that even if the respondent was domiciled in the Hyderabad State, the Court had jurisdiction. Under section 17 of the Special Marriage Act, the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act became applicable to the parties. Under section 2 of the latter Act as amended, no decree for dissolution of marriage could be granted unless the parties were domiciled in any part of India at the time when the petition was presented. The General Clauses Act defined India in such a manner as to include Native States under the suzerainty of the British Crown. Therefore, even if the parties were domiciled in Hyderabad, they were domiciled in India.

BRITISH SUBJECTS

The only ground on which the Bombay Court's jurisdiction might be questioned was the language of the first para of section 2 which provided that "This Act shall extend to the whole of British India and (so far only as regards British subjects within the dominions hereafter mentioned) to the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty". The Act, therefore, only extended to British subjects within the dominions of an Indian State.

The words "British subjects", in his lordship's opinion, were clearly used in contradistinction to subjects of an Indian State or of any foreign State or dominion. But the words "subjects within the dominions" must mean subjects resident within the dominions.

DOMICILE

The evidence in this case was that the parties at the time of the marriage were residing within the jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court. This Court, therefore, had jurisdiction to grant a decree for dissolution of marriage even if the husband had proved that he was domiciled in the Hyderabad State. On the point of domicile, the petitioner's evidence was that the respondent was domiciled in Bombay. This was sufficient to establish a domicile in British India. The Court had, therefore, jurisdiction in any event.

ADULTERY AND DESERTION

His lordship held, on the merits of the case, that the charge of adultery and desertion on the part of the husband was established by the petitioner's evidence. Accordingly, a decree "nisi" for dissolution of marriage was granted with costs.

Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the petitioner. Mr. J. B. Patel with Mr. Pardiwala, instructed by Dastur and Co., represented the respondent.

Alleged Distribution Of "Lenin Day" Leaflets

TWO LABOUR WORKERS STAND TRIAL

The trial of Sharmalkar and Tambitkar, two Labour workers, who were arrested on January 21 by Rao Bahadur Patwardhan of the C.I.D. on charges of assisting the activities of an unlawful assembly and distributing unauthorised news-sheets, was resumed on Tuesday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon.

Rao Bahadur Patwardhan, giving evidence, said that on January 21 night several meetings were held in the City of Bombay to celebrate "Lenin Day". At about 8 p.m. he received a telephone call from Lal Baug summoning him there immediately and informing him that Sharmalkar, the first accused, had been arrested as he was in possession of certain unauthorised news-sheets.

"Not Punishable."

The Rao Bahadur Continuing, said that on a statement made by Sharmalkar, he arrested the second accused, Tambitkar.

He then searched the residence of Tambitkar and seized some proscribed literature.

Defence Counsel: "These were publications made before the organisation was declared illegal."

Court: Are they then punishable?

The witness: No. (Laughter.)

Continuing, Rao Bahadur Patwardhan said that the pamphlets seized were said to be published by the Bombay Provincial Committee of the Hindusthan Communist Party (Communist International Branch).

Appropriate Place.

Court: And having Headquarters at Lal Baug? (Laughter). Why? Lal Baug is an appropriate place for that (Lal means 'Red' and 'Baug', of course, 'tiger.' (Renewed laughter).

Mr. Patwardhan, continuing, deposed that the accused had in his possession unauthorised leaflets constituting 'a danger to public peace.'

The Court after a look at the literature and the pamphlets seized remarked to the defence Counsel: "Your client No. 1 is a budding Lenin."

The first accused, said Mr. Patwardhan, was a member of the unlawful association called Bombay Young Workers' League, while the second accused was a member and the General Secretary of that body.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. S. R. Chari, defence Counsel, Rao Bahadur Patwardhan said that accused No. 1 had a bundle loosely thrown them there. Thinking that the same leaflets might be thrown on the Lal Baug Maidan also, he gave instructions to some constables to keep a watch. At about 7-30 p.m. he saw the first accused with a bundle of leaflets. On finding these to be the same as those at DeLisle Road, he put the first accused under arrest and informed Rao Bahadur Patwardhan by 'phone of the matter. Mr. Patwardhan on his arrival, asked the Sub-Inspector, on a statement made by the first accused, to effect the arrest of the second accused.

Cross-examined by Mr Chari, witness said that the bundle was not tied up with a string and added that a portion of the leaflets could be seen.

Constable's Evidence

Ganpat Govind, a constable, giving evidence, said that he was standing behind the chair at the Lal Baug meeting. He said that he saw the second accused passing the bundle on to the first. Whereupon he followed the first accused, who, he stated, distributed two or three leaflets from the bundle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chari, he said that two constables were stationed behind the chair at the meeting, and that these followed the first accused.

Question: After 21 years of service it did not occur to you that one of you should remain to watch the second accused?

Answer: I did not do that because the second accused is a well-known person. Witness informed Sub-Inspector Akout that accused 2 handed over the bundle to the first.

Another constable giving evidence said that he was stationed at Lal Baug. He stated that he saw the first accused all the while distributing the leaflets. He added he did not see the second accused do anything at the meeting except bringing a lamp.

At this juncture the case was adjourned.

IN AID OF KANARA PEASANTS' RELIEF

The Karnatak Nootan Sangit Sabha, an Amateur Dramatic Association, has offered to stage a play called "Pratijna Kankan" in Kanarese as a benefit performance in aid of the Kanara Peasants' Relief. It will be staged on Friday, the 8th of February, in the Bhangwadi Theatre (Kalbadevi) at night.

The play is a very fine drama of action and it is expected all Karnataka residents in Bombay will patronise it.

The Maharajah of Kashmir receives the valuable trophy awarded to the winners of the Western India Polo Championship.

Kurla Municipality Forms A Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Jan. 28.

An influential Committee with Mr. J. G. Symms, the Municipal administrator, was formed at the meeting of prominent citizens held yesterday at Kurla for organising the programme of their Majesty's Silver Jubilee celebration between May 6 and 18 next, and for collecting funds for the purpose.

Mr. J. H. Kazrak, manager of Khot, and Mr. M. J. Bhathena, ex-President of the Kurla Municipality, were appointed vice-chairmen of the committee, the Chief Officer as Secretary and the Resident Magistrate Mr. R. W. Potnis as treasurer.

PLEASANTEST PART OF SIND

Governor Praises Mirpurkhas In Reply To Municipal Address

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his joint reply to the addresses of the Mirpurkhas Municipality and the District local Board, Thar Parkar, to-day said:—

"The town of Mirpurkhas is, I believe, well known for the comparative mildness of its climate and a fertile soil which make it one of the pleasantest parts of Sind to live in. As you know, it has been chosen as the centre of the development of fruit culture which holds out such great possibilities in this province, and I am looking forward to seeing this evening what has been done in this respect.

"As far as I know, you have not hitherto definitely put forward the suggestion which you now make to transfer to your administration all waste lands and open spaces within the Municipal limits so that you may utilise the proceeds from them to increase your income. Put in this form, I am afraid this request is contrary to the policy of Government which ordinarily provides that, if a local body wishes to make a profit out of the land within its limits, it must be prepared to purchase it at an adequate price.

"Such land can, however, be given free or at reduced rates in special cases, such as the provision of parks or public buildings, or for converting water-logged or insanitary areas into solid ground, or, again, if local bodies have very expensive projects under contemplation. I do not know if you have any such case in view. If you have, and will make definite proposals, they will be carefully considered.

Replies To District Board.

"Turning to the address of the District Local Board, I am particularly glad to be able to congratulate you to-day, in person, on the success and enlightenment of your administration. The local officers have on several occasions brought to the notice of Government the steady manner in which you have been providing adequate medical, educational, and road facilities for the rural population entrusted to your care, and in particular your sound programme of road construction.

"Of the subjects to which you refer in your address, probably the most important at the present time is that of road development. The report of the Special Officer appointed to consider the question has just reached Government, and it has not yet been possible to deal with its recommendations. But it is obvious that, whatever is decided, roads other than those involving the most important connections must continue to be the direct responsibility of Local Boards, and they must, as before, find the major source of revenue for road construction or improvement.

"As regards your request for the provision of bridges on certain canals and branches of canals, I have made enquiries and I understand that the question as to whether any particular bridges should be built by Government is the subject of correspondence which is now being carried on between your Board and the district officers."

DEATH OF R. C. PRELATE

(From A Correspondent)

The Right Rev. Monsignor Braz D'Monte, Vicar of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar, died on Tuesday morning at Summit View, Bandra, the residence of his brother, Dr. D. A. D'Monte.

A Requiem Mass 'corpore presente' will be celebrated at 8 o'clock to-day (Wednesday) morning at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, and the deceased will be buried there.

NEW LIGHT ON

BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

B. A. NATH & Co.,
6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT ON LUNATIC

Thana Hospital Officials Give Evidence In Case Against Warder

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 28.

Five more witnesses, including Dr. Yeshwant Narayan Kadum, Superintendent of the Thana Mental Hospital, were examined to-day by Mr. N. B. Yeravadekar, Police Prosecutor, before Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate at Thana, at the resumed hearing of the case in which Suleman Sadalam, a Pathan warder, stands charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder of Maugalya Budhya, a lunatic patient, who, it is alleged, was kicked on the abdomen by the accused on November 19 last as a result of which the former vomited blood and died two days later in the infirmary of the Mental Hospital.

Dr. Yeshwant Narayan Kadam, Superintendent of the Thana Mental Hospital, giving evidence, stated that the accused was a warder in the Mental Hospital at Thana. The deceased Mangalya was a patient.

On November 20 last at 8-30 a.m. Dr. Karnik told witness that Mangalya was kept in the infirmary as he was complaining about some pain in the abdomen. When questioned by witness, Mangalya replied that the accused warder had kicked him in the abdomen. Witness examined him. The kick was given on the left side of the abdomen. There was no visible external mark on the abdomen. Witness told Dr. Karnik to keep Mangalya in the infirmary and treat him. Witness again saw the patient in the evening at 7-30. The condition was the same.

Patient Dies.

The following morning witness learnt from Dr. Karnik that Mangalya vomited blood and expired at dawn. Witness saw the dead body at half past seven. The Magistrate was informed to hold an inquest. Witness informed the police also. The Magistrate held the inquest and the dead body was sent to the Civil Hospital for post-mortem examination.

Continuing, Dr. Kadam stated that Hari Bapu, Mahomed Inus Abdulkadir, and Gopal Chima were patients and were working with Mangalya on November last. Mahomed Inus and Gopal Chima had been discharged being cured on November 21. Hari Bapu was in the Mental Hospital, being still insane. The condition of the mind of Gopal Chima and Mahomed Inus on November 19 was sound.

Did Not Take Meal.

Lakshman Vithu, a warder in the Mental Hospital, in his evidence, stated that on November 19 last his duty was from 5 p.m. to 7 a.m. (20th). Shanker Babu was also a warder. Sharker brought Mangalya at about 5-30 p.m. before witness and Mr. Jejurikar and told them that patient did not take his evening meal and that he was complaining of pain in the abdomen. Mangalya told them that he had gone to work, that there was pain his abdomen and that he could not eat. He did not state in his presence to what the pain was due. He vomited water in his presence. Mr. Jejirikar informed Dr. Karnik of the incident. Under orders of the doctor, the patient was taken to the infirmary.

Shankar Babu, another warder, stated that on November 19 last he was on duty from 12 noon to 6 p.m. The accused brought to witness Gopal Chima and Mahomed Inus, Hari Bapu, Alla Khuda and Mangalya at about 5 p.m. Mangalya could not eat the food given to him. Witness took him to the overseer Mr. Jejirikar and reported the matter. Mangalya told Jejirikar that there was pain in his abdomen and that he was beaten by the accused Mangalya did not say as to how he was beaten. The patient was then taken to the infirmary.

Prabhakar Ramkrishna, a panch, and Ganpat Vithu head constable of Thana Town Police, then gave evidence.

The hearing was then adjourned to February 8 next.

LABOUR MEN FOR CORPORATION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta And Others Nominated For Election On Feb. 5

The Election for the four seats reserved for the Trade Unions in the Bombay Corporation comes off on the 5th February 1935.

Tuesday the closing day for the nomination to be received from the Trade Unions of the city.

So far the nomination papers of Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Trade Union leader, Rao Bahadur Asavle (landlord and trade Unionist), Mahmud Ibrahim Sarang (Dock-workers Union), A. Soares (Dock-workers Union), and D. K. Savant, have been received by the Returning Officer.

TOBACCO TRADE FACES RUIN

Bombay Presidency Dealers Oppose Extension Of Act

Dealers in tobacco, bidi-makers, hawkers, growers and consumers of tobacco in general in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind have submitted a memorial to the Governor of Bombay, requesting him that the term of the Bombay (District) Tobacco Act II of 1933, which expires on March 31 next, should not be extended.

The practical experience of the working of the Act and the rules framed under it, has shown, the memorialists submit, that it has done more harm than good.

They contend that tobacco is not a luxury but a necessity to the poor. It has medicinal properties and the middle and poor classes also use burnt and powdered tobacco leaves for cleaning their teeth.

A large quantity of tobacco is consumed by agriculturists, who spray a solution of it against crop pests. A tax on tobacco is not a tax on a commodity but on traders dealing in the commodity, and is calculated to ruin that trade. The same commodity is taxed over and over again from the time it emerges from the producer to the time it reaches the consumer.

Hardship On Traders.

The present tax, the memorialists further contend, has given a stimulus to foreign tobacco in the form of popularising cigarettes, and it is stifling important industries which are employing thousands of people. The collection of the tax entails hardships on petty traders in villages and results in corrupt practices on the part of lower officials.

"After all, Government cannot hope to reap a rich harvest," adds the memorial, "from the tax, and, measured against the political ill effects which are bound to follow in its wake, the conclusion becomes irresistible that the game is not worth the candle."

DOHAD MEETING ENDS IN UPROAR

Controversy Over Independence Resolution Leads To Trouble

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Jan. 27.

A flag salutation ceremony was held yesterday under the auspices of the Congress Committee. The President Sjt. Ramanlal Seth unfurled the National flag and the Working Committee resolution was also read.

Another resolution deprecating the efforts on the part of some big leaders of the Congress to water down the Lahore Resolution of Independence was put from the chair wherein it was stated that for the 98 per cent. of the masses, social, political and economic liberation was the most fundamental thing."

Mr. L. M. Shrikant, of Bhil Seva Mandal found the savour of socialism in this and threatened to walk out of the meeting.

There was some exchange of words between him and the Congress president and the meeting terminated in uproar and excitement.

SOCIALIST GROUP FORMED AT KARACHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, January 27.

A few friends with Socialistic tendencies met together in the Office of the Karachi District Congress Committee and after a free exchange of views it was resolved to form a Socialist Group in Karachi.

All those present in the meeting formally enrolled themselves as members of the Group by signing their names.

It was resolved that the Group should start study classes in Socialism and try to spread the gospel of Socialism among youth.

For this purpose weekly meetings of those interested in Socialist topics will be given by leading members of the Group. Mr. Bhadrashankar Bhatt, editor of "The Mahagujarat" was appointed as the convenor of the Group.

M.Sc. EXAM. RESULTS

Successful Candidates In French And German Translation

The following are the results of the M. Sc. examination in French and German Translation held this month.

The following candidates have passed the Examination:—

BOMAY CENTRE

FRENCH AND PHYSICS

M V Sohonie.

FRENCH AND CHEMISTRY

B G Acharya; C R Mehta.

FRENCH AND BOTANY

C. M. Patel.

T V Desai; B S Navalkar.

FRENCH AND MATHEMATICS

D Q Bagalkot; B N Datar; G R Donde; G K Hebelkar; D K Marathe; J N Modi; P S Nadkarni; G M Shroff; L G Shukla; B R Tongaonkar.

GERMAN AND PHYSICS

R K Dravid; D V Kamat; D S Luktuke.

GERMAN AND CHEMISTRY

V V Bapat; S N Dave; R P Dodwadmath; Kusum D. Gavankar; S Jagdish; S P Joshi; N M Patel.

GERMAN AND MATHEMATICS

P G Rate; H V Kulkarni.

BANGALORE CENTRE

GERMAN AND CHEMISTRY

Kamala Narayan Bhagvat; H. Dasgupta.

YOUTH TO HANG

High Court Confirms Sentence For Murder Of Young Girl

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the High Court on Tuesday confirmed the death sentence passed on Genu Ganaji Doke, a young agriculturist, by the Sessions Judge of Poona for committing the murder of a young Hindu girl Champi Dagdu Kole.

No Reason To Interfere.

Their lordships, in confirming the death sentence, observed that from the retracted confession of the accused and the production of the missing property by the accused the conclusion was established that it was the accused who had committed the crime.

The fact that some of the ornaments were not removed from the body did not materially affect the prosecution evidence Their lordships saw no grounds for interfering with the unanimous verdict of the jury.

Mr. J. Sopher with Mr. Bariruddin Ahmed and Mr. P. S. Bakhle appeared for the accused—apparrant—Dewan Bahadur P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, instructed by Mr. P. B. Mudkavi, Police Prosecutor of Poona, appeared for the Crown.

DO FINGER PRINTS TELL THE TALE

Reference To Experts In Girgaum Court Case Has Unexpected Result

How far does the opinion of a finger print expert lend support to a case was an interesting point discussed in the Girgaum Court on Monday.

In connection with a theft in the house of Rustomji Merwanji Mehta in respect of some jewellery on May 29th one person had been arrested on suspicion.

When a photograph of some finger prints, found on the glass panes of Merwanji's house were sent to the experts of the finger print department it was reported that they did not tally with those of the suspect, but tallied with those of one Philip alias Francis Goma, who had been convicted and sentenced to 2 years on another charge.

Mr. S. B. Spencer appearing for the prosecution submitted that the court should go on with the case against Philip, alias Francis Goma.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Magistrate, opined that the opinion of the finger print expert alone would not lend support to the case unless it was corroborated by some other stronger evidence and said that he had delivered such judgments previously, which were upheld by the Bombay High Court also.

The case was adjourned for further consideration of the steps to be taken by the prosecution.

Stoker Baxter, a sailor in H.M.S "Colombo" accidentally fell in the Rangoon river yesterday and is believed to be drowned. A fruitless search for the body was made by the river police till midnight. Stoker was a professional boxer.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries And Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

It Becomes the Duty of every True Patriot to Buy INDIAN Now & Always

The Director Further Stated:—

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights".

• Buy INDIAN •

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has been manufacturing an exquisite range of "Fabrics—"Crepes,", "Satins" Georgettes. —The Factory has been able to give employment to more and more people every year and we can continue this progress only if, what is now a creed,—"Buy Indian"—becomes an article of faith.

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MIRACLE of MIRACLES!!!

These soaps are perfumed with Mysore Wood Oil and weigh much more than any other sandal soap on the market, and yet their prices are lower than those of all others.

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FOR RELIEF OF MALARIA VICTIMS

Bombay Volunteer To Go To Ceylon

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—To attend to the sick and dying in Ceylon who are suffering frim severe Malaria epidemic a Volunteer Jatha of 25 strong and able bodied persons is to go from Bombay. All those wishing to join should send in their names at 128, Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. The expenses of the journey and other expenses will be paid. Every volunteer will have to stay in Ceylon at least for two months.

WOMAN AND GIRL RUN OVER

Instantaneous Deaths On City Roads

Two shocking motor fatalities in Bombay were reported on Tuesday.

Gangoobai, a Hindu woman, (35), who was sleeping on a road at Kamatipura was run over on Tuesday morning by Motor-taxi No. 6623. Death was instantaneous.

The Nagpada police who removed the body to the morgue state that the driver drove away and has yet not been traced.

The inquest on her body has been postponed.

Bakulabai a girl aged 4, who was running across the Argyle Road was run over by motor lorry Bom. 278.

It is stated that the girl was following her mother who had already crossed the road. The girl in attempting to cross was knocked down and a wheel of the lorry passed over her waist.

Death was instantaneous.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body on Monday when the following verdict was returned: "Rupture of main blood vessels causing internal haemorrhage".

DANGER OF CONSTIPATION

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO WOMEN.

The period of discomfort which nature demands that every woman shall endure is sometimes a source of worry in the event of delay. Often it brings pain and suffering during its course. Castophene comes as a boon to women, who are handicapped in their work, when their recreation is spoilt and they find necessary to cancel even the most important engagements. Two tablets of Castophene chocolates 24 to 36 hours beforehand will assist regularity and alleviate suffering to an extent hitherto undreamt of. In cases of prolonged delay, one or two tablets of Castophene should correct the irregularity. Eminent Medical men state the 75 per cent. of the illnesses occurring in women over 40, are due to constipation. Castophene, the wonderful discovery of modern medical science, will banish headaches, sickness and nervous strain. It will also help you to attain a slim and beautiful figure.

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Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P. Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2-4. **Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L., Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.**

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Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 21,50,000

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GUPTA MANTRA

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The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM,
No 57, P. O. Katrisaral, (Gaya)

Judgment Reserved In Case Against Petits

COUNSEL OF BOTH PARTIES CONCLUDE ARGUMENTS

Counsel of both parties concluded argument at the final hearing of the Case against the Petits, before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, on Tuesday.

Judgment was reserved by the Magistrate.

Mr. Coltman continuing explained section 132 of the Evidence Act in which it is stated that the insolvent cannot claim protection unless he has claimed to be excused.

Court:—Is he bound to answer under this Act?

Counsel:—He is bound to answer under any Act.

Assuming section 132 did not make any difference, argued the Counsel, answers could be used in other criminal proceedings.

Under the English Law of Bankruptcy, Mr. Coltman continued, the insolvent could be compelled to answer any question and could not be excused from answering it.

Under the Insolvency Act, the only Law in this case, the insolvent could never be excused.

Referring to the words "thereafter" used by Mr. Velinkar, in his arguments on this point. Counsel said that notes could not be used until after they were made.

"Sauce For The Gander"

With regard to the statements in admission counsel said that the law on the one important point which had a direct bearing on this question was to be carefully read in 28, Bombay Law Reporter.

A statement made on oath before a Coroner, observed counsel, in the presence of a jury was admissible in a criminal trial. To support his argument counsel cited a case in which Mr. Athavle was called as a witness.

That an admission was a statement made by a party was decided once and for all continued the counsel, in 50, Bombay Law Reporter.

After citing the case, counsel said that the learned judge had used a homely expression in that case that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander

But counsel would not challenge under any circumstances, nor had he ever challenged the proposition that the statement of accused No. 2 in this case (Mrs. Dinbai Petit) was no evidence against accused No. 1 (Mrs. Gulbai Petit) unless it was proved that there was a conspiracy.

On the other hand he would go a step further and read carefully that section which says that there is sufficient case for a prosecution, if it leads to the belief that there is a conspiracy.

It also contained the clause, continued the Counsel, to the effect, "as well as for the purpose proving the existence of a conspiracy."

This clause should not preclude one from looking into the fact whether it tended to the belief that there was some conspiracy.

Elementary Principles

Mr. Velinker in refuting the arguments of prosecution counsel, observed that the question of legality would never arise. He was only attempting to teach some elementary principles of law to the Court.

The object of a trial, Mr. Velinkar said, was to prove justice according to law and the reason of troubling the Court with these cases was only to draw its pointed attention to the necessity of discriminating between criminal and civil cases.

It was true to say, observed Mr. Velinkar, that familiarity bred contempt and more often than not, elementary principles were liable to be overlooked.

It was not his idea, as was suggested by prosecution counsel, that the court's mind should be led into a cloud of dust or into a maze. The guiding principle should be noted in such cases that the standards of difference between the procedure in civil and criminal cases were to be recognised.

At this stage, the Court rose for lunch.

BURDEN OF PROOF

Mr. Velinker, counsel for the first accused, continuing his arguments, said that there were certain universal arguments which could be applied for all cases. Citing some cases from the Unreported Criminal Cases, counsel said that the burden of proof always fell on the prosecution in a criminal case.

Counsel observed that there was no meaning in using only a part of the evidence and leaving certain portions out of the picture. Counsel contended that Exhibits Z2, Z3 (Transfer of the Garden Reach Property, Second mortgage of the Sheik Memon Street and the Reconveyance of the interest in Chateau Petit) should also, come into the picture. In short he wanted the Court to consider as a part of the history of the transactions the ultimate disposal of the property and certain other debentures, including the amount left with Mrs. Gulbai Petit, that is Rs. 201, after her jewels were pledged with the Provident Investment Company.

It would not be proper for the Court to shut its eyes to those transactions

TWO POINTS

Therefore, only two points were to be considered, namely, facts to prove the fact of concealment and if that fact were to be proved the intention to conceal that property.

As for the first point these transactions could also be regarded as evidence to prove concealment and fraud provided these transactions were also dishonest and fraudulent.

But he had already submitted, Mr. Velinker added, that the Court could not come to such a finding because the Court had no materials before it to prove.

Counsel added that under Sections 17 and 18 of the Evidence Act, the evidence of Mr. Bhojwani was admissible. There was no dispute about it. But it was to be legally proved, and it was not legally proved.

MR. COLTMAN'S ARGUMENTS

He would again fall in with the argument advanced by Mr. Coltman that in no case a witness could be excused from answering incriminating evidence

Admitting the section referred to by Mr. Coltman under the Insolvency Act, Mr Velinker said that he would go a step further and say that Sec. 27(6) of the Insolvency Act should also be taken into consideration. If it were the duty of witness to answer the questions, it would be futile to say that he would object to answering that question

With regard to Z71,—the statement made by the first accused in the Insolvency Court,—Counsel said that the Court should be guided by its own notes. The Court should know how it came to be admitted.

With regard to the Prosecution Counsel's argument that the witness was called to testify to the argument, Mr. Velinker began explaining the word used by Counsel and termed the expression a "a quibble 'par excellance'".

CONFESSIONS AND ADMISSIONS

Mr. Velinker further said that the only method of recording confessions was identical with the sections coming under the Presidency Insolvency Act.

Now the question left before the Court, observed Counsel, was whether the Court was competent to consider the ruling of his predecessor in admitting certain evidence. As the responsibility was that of the sitting Magistrate, Counsel submitted, the Magistrate would be justified to go behind the rulings of his predecessor.

No judicial officer, said counsel, could stick to a mistake and perpetuate it. The judgment of every case should be based on the facts duly proved and that being so it would be only a startling argument that one judicial officer should perpetuate a mistake committed by another.

Mr. Velinker summing up the point said that all confessions were admissions, but all admissions were not confessions.

With regard to the argument advanced by Mr. Coltman that the Court should go into the evidence if it believed that there was some conspiracy and not only if the existence of a conspiracy was proved, Mr. Velinker submitted that the Court should inquire whether there was any reasonable ground to believe of such a conspiracy.

What legal evidence was there to believe reasonably that there was a conspiracy? asked Mr Velinker.

"There is much difference," concluded Mr. Velinker, "between 'reason to believe and reason to suspect'".

The Court should clearly differentiate between these expressions and form its own opinion.

Mr. Jungalwalla addressed the Court saying that it was nothing but an attempt to extort money from the accused by twisting evidence to be used in the criminal Courts and thereby attempt to "blackmail" the accused.

Mr. Coltman intervening submitted that there was not a word of legal point in what Mr. Jungalwalla said

Mr. Jungalwalla continuing said that the argument that the prosecution was nothing short of blackmailing the accused remained undemolished.

Mr. Coltman:—I entirely agree with you (laughter).

Mr. Lam then addressing the Court said that he would agree with Mr. Coltman to a certain extent to the "good faith" referred to by him in getting the case transferred to a Criminal Court from a Civil Court. But it would be most unnatural and monstrous if the remedies were not sought from the Insolvency Courts, if the real remedies were to be sought there.

Therefore the Court should embark upon a course of inquiry as to why the prosecution should get the case transferred to a Criminal Court when the real remedy lay in Insolvency Court before it could arrive at any decision.

Arguments having concluded, judgment was reserved.

DEPRESSION DEVELOPS INTO STORM

Widespread Rain In North-West And West United Provinces

POONA, Jan. 29.

A deep depression over the northeastern Arabian sea developed into a storm of small extent and crossed the coast between Karachi and Dwarka at midnight (yesterday). It now lies as a depression over northwest India. It has caused widespread rain in Northwest India and West United Provinces and local falls in the central parts of the country, East United Provinces, and Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in the extreme south of the peninsula.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Mussooree two inches; Meerut, Roorkee one and half each; Bareilly, Dehradun, Mukteswar, one each; Agra threequarters; Cherat four; Lahore, Dainousie three each; Ambala, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Dharampur two each; Ludhiana, Sonamarg, Peshawar, Murree, Jaipur, one and half each; Khushab, Sr.nagar Fort, Sandeman, Harnai, Ajmer, Barmer, Mount Abu, one each; Delhi, Simla, Parachinar, Dehra Ismail Khan, Dwarka, threequarters each; Hissar, Lyallpur, Badin, Udaipur, Rajkot, Baroda, Deesa, Bhuj, half each; Palamcottah, Coonoor, one each; Parbhani, Hyderabad, half each; Pambam, Kodaikanal quarter inch.

Forecast:—The rainfall will decrease in Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana, will continue in West United Provinces, increase along and near Western Himalayas, and extend to East United Provinces. Scattered falls may also occur in Central parts of the country and in South Madras.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will continue along and near the Western Himalayas during the next twentyfour hours.—A.P.

Colaba Observatory, Bombay

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 29-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 0.59

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.4 degrees (2.2 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.2 degrees (2.8 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 80 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. now [illegible]

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour, also and steady wind of [illegible]

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 103 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Weather remarks: Drizzle.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-1-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.00 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level

LABOUR SITUATION AT AMBERNATH

Workers Of Another Factory Go On Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Jan. 28.

A strike was declared by the operatives of Messrs. Dharamshi Morarji Chemical Company, Limited, at Ambernath on Saturday last, after due notice was given to the management that if their reasonable demand for the restoration of eight per cent. cut was not granted, the workers would down tools.

The strike in the Western India Match Factory continues, no settlement having been reached yet.

"AGITATE FOR JUSTICE"

Bombay Citizens Demand Open Inquiry Into Ajra Firing

That the Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Kolhapur Darbar to conduct inquiries regarding the Ajra shooting could not, in the existing circumstances, command the confidence of the general public and that an open, independent and impartial inquiry into the conduct of the authorities and the circumstances leading to the shooting should be made forthwith was the view of the speakers at a meeting held on Tuesday evening on the Chaupaty sands to protest against the firing at Ajra.

Mr. Abdur Raheman Mitha presided.

SOCIALIST VIEW.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, speaking on behalf of the Congress Socialists, felt that as long as power was vested in one man such incidents were bound to occur. At least now there was some sort of check over the States' rulers, but when the States rulers entered the Federation, then their autocracy would know no bounds.

The Commission of enquiry appointed by the Kolhapur Durbar, the speaker said, would not be the proper commission. The public could have no confidence in such an enquiry and the speaker demanded an impartial enquiry into the incident.

AJRA INCIDENT.

Mr. Nizamuddin, in the course of his speech gave a detailed story of how the Ajra firing took place. He felt that the condition of the poor ryots in the States was really very pitiable. They dreaded the presence of even a constable and the same was the case at Ichchalkaranji.

Narrating the firing incident, the speaker stated that it was the custom in Ajra to plant a sandalwood tree in the burial ground after the body had been cremated. On a certain day some of the officials came to number the sandalwood tree that had been planted near some of the graves.

PEOPLE TERROR-STRICKEN.

The next day they came with a warrant to arrest some seven or eight leaders of the Muslims who, they thought, were responsible for the objection being raised. With them the police brought 22 armed constables. The firing resulted in the death of 11 persons, including women and children and about 20 being injured who were still lying in hospital.

Besides the injured and the killed several of them were arrested and the charge against them was that they defied the police. According to the speaker those injured and killed persons were left on the roads for 24 hours without being attended to because of the terror that had been created in the minds of the people by the firing. Help had to come from Kolhapur and then alone were the bodies removed to the morgue and the injured to the hospital at Kolhapur.

WANTED OPEN INQUIRY.

Mr. C. K. Narayanswami then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay protests against the firing on a gathering of the people of Ichalkaranji in the Kolhapur State and demands an open, independent and impartial inquiry into the conduct of the authorities and the circumstances leading to the tragic incident.

"This meeting is further of the opinion that the Commission of Inquiry announced by the Kolhapur Durbar, cannot under the existing circumstances, command the confidence of the people in the aggrieved District. In the opinion of this public meeting any inquiry into the regrettable and shocking incident should be such that it has the support and confidence by the people concerned without which it is bound to defeat its own purpose.

"This public meeting further demands the release of all those who have been arrested or otherwise taken into custody in connection with the incident in order that an atmosphere suitable to a proper inquiry into the events be created."

AGITATE FOR JUSTICE.

In moving the resolution, he said that there was no possibility of the masses getting justice, through official inquiries, but it was for the people to agitate and get the Kolhapur Durbar to appoint an impartial committee of inquiry.

Dr. Ubhare and two others also spoke in support of the resolution which was passed unanimously.

After Mr Mitha's closing remarks and collection of about Rs. 20 for the Ajra Fund, the meeting terminated.

TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

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Local Office:—25 & 27 Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

CHIT FUND
AT BOMBAY OFFICE
1ST AUCTION ON 2ND MARCH, 1935.

We have pleasure in announcing to the public that we are starting the Second Series of our monthly AUCTION CHIT FUND at our Bombay Branch.

CHIT FUND is a better kind of Prudential Deposit. It compels you to make a saving and it helps you to raise ready loans for emergency repayable in monthly instalments.

Three classes of tickets Rs. 2,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 for which monthly subscriptions of Rs. 80, Rs. 40, and Rs. 20 respectively are to be contributed.

The scheme terminates in 25 months.

Please write to or call at our Bombay Office for detailed information and for Rules and Application forms.

K. C. EAPEN,
Managing Director.

To-day 3-30, THE
State Aided Bank of Travancore,
LIMITED.

Head Office: ALLEPPY.

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(UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE)

Chairman: K. C. Pandalai, B.Sc., Madras.

SEASON DEPOSITS:

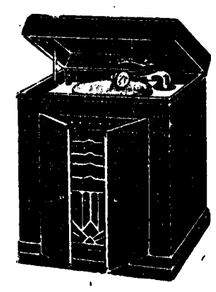
will be received up to 18th February, 1935, at the following rates at all our Offices:

For 6 Months ... ... **5 p. c. per annum**
For 9 Months ... ... **6 p. c. per annum.**

C. KRISHNA MENON, M.A., A.I.I.B.,
MANAGER.

PRIMAPHONES
Premier Phones of Perfect Tone!

Cabinets of pleasing appearance, solid in constructions, highly polished in different colours, scientifically and mechanically perfect, smooth running, Thorens Swiss Make all steel motors, ball bearing well balanced S-Style tonearms, sweet clear mellow tone sound boxes, all combined, bring Primaphones, in striking prominence with world's high class phones.



"CABINET GRAND" MODELS.

Introduced in India for over a quarter century. Primaphones have always maintained their high standard of quality which speaks of the well maintained reputation, Primaphones enjoy as quality phones with quality tone.

Ask your nearest dealers to show you Primaphones before buying other phones.

You will be easily convinced of their superiority over other similar phones.

Model No.210	Double Spring	Rs.150
Model No.220	Double Spring	Rs.200
Model No.230	Triple Spring	Rs.250
Model No.240	Four Spring	Rs.300

Bombay Phono General Agency
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"TOUT" ASSAULTED ON RACECOURSE

Allegations Against Irate Owner

Track Scouts, who are generically but inaccurately known as "touts", at the best of times are disliked by trainers and owners, who would prefer to gallop their horses with the greatest secrecy Although the "touts" have a very important duty to perform they are never welcome on the track. Some trainers make use of their services when they are anxious to know what a rival stable's candidates have done in the mist or dark. No trainer will impart any information to a "tout", who is often sporting enough to help him in return. Without the services of "touts" the racing public would be at the mercy of the fraternity which depends on the man in the street for its very existence.

Fortunately in Western India "touts" enjoy a certain measure of liberty and the W. I. T. C. realises their value as purveyors of information. It is therefore regrettable to learn that a Parsi "tout" was assaulted at Mahaluxmi this morning.

It is alleged that the owner of a certain horse which was being given a ten furlongs gallop took exception to the "tout" timing this particular gallop and attempted to strike the man with the watch with his own stick. The fragile weapon broke during the scuffle and the irate owner then attempted to snatch the stop watch from the "tout".

Some years ago a Muslim who was on this duty was subjected to the same treatment by an Arab owner, who was hauled over the coals by the authorities. It is to be hoped that stern measures will be taken to protect these track scouts, who are performing legitimate functions, in future, from interference.

ADDRESS TO RAJEN BABU

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The Municipal Board, Allahabad, has decided to present an address of welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, during his visit to Allahabad on 6th February to open the Congress Exhibition.

Another prominent visitor during the same week will be Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who is arriving here on 10th February.—A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 10, 1991
Muslim: Shavaal 24, 1353
Parsi: Amardad 26, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 14m
Sunset: 6h 31m
High Tide: 6-13 21-16
Low Tide: 1-08 8-7

Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 31.

Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
S. S. Narkunda with English mails of January 17 due at 5 p.m.
Bombay Presidency Women's Council

FRIDAY, February 1.

Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 2.

Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.
S. S. Maloja with English mails, sails at 1 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road. Talkies, 9-15 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 3.

Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

MONSIGNOR D'MONTE—At Summit View, Bandra, Monsignor Braz D'Monte, D.D., D.C.L., Vicar of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleshwar. Funeral at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, after Requiem Mass corpore presente at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, 30th instant.

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PUBLIC LECTURE

A lecture on "The Location and Causes of Racial Problems" by Prof P. A. Wadia will be given to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a lecture on "The Naga Culture" will be given by Mr. V. R. Karandikar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Reincarnation and Memory" will be the subject of a short talk to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

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UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"REINCARNATION AND MEMORY"

A Short Talk followed by Questions and Answers.

Wednesday January 30th 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

S1E

THE REGAL
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK!
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Merry with LAUGHTER!
Haunting with MELODY!
Sparkling with SPLENDOUR!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Crime Without Passion" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Baby, Take a Bow" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-E-Hayat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Time as usual
WEST END—"The Tyrant" Time as usual
ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King-Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Mask of Fu Manchu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Wild Cargo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shah Baheram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Carolina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Market Rates. European Music. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-0 p.m. Ladies' Talk. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. Talk in Hindi. 6-30 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour. 7 p.m. Classical and Light Music. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Weather and Other News. 9-10 p.m. "Here and There." A Commentary on people and events 9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-45 p.m. Readings from Shakespeare. 10-0 p.m. SB. The Art Players. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra,* directed by Henry Hall. 8-25 p.m. Talk: "India"* The Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, C.H., M.P. 8-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 9-45 p.m. Recital of Indian Songs by Comolata Banerji, by John Collinson (Tenor). 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. The John MacArthur Quintet, directed by John MacArthur. 10-45 p.m. Dance Music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday, the 1st February, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan Macneil arrived Suez evening of Friday, January 25.
Steamer Clan Monroe left Liverpool morning of Saturday, January 26.

GIRGAUM D. C. C. MEETING

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the office premises.

HOMOEOPATHIC POST-GRADUATE ASSOCIATION

There will be a clinical meeting of the Association at 3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at Sekhsaria Building, Parekh Street, Girgaon Bombay.

MR NAGINDAS MASTER THANKS

Mr. Nagindas T. Master writes:—
"I take this opportunity of expressing through your esteemed paper my thankfulness to all friends and others who have supported my candidature and helped me at the last municipal elections. I feel really thankful for the confidence shown in me and for the opportunity given to me for furtheir services."

WANTED ENQUIRY INTO CAUSE OF "SUDDEN DEATH"

The Sikh Youngmen's Association has passed the following resolution:—
"This meeting of the Sikh Youngmen's Association Bombay places on record their deep sense of sorrow at the death of Sardar Sewa Singh Thikriwalla President, Punjab Riyasti Parja Mandal and Vice-President, Shiromani Akali Dal Punjab in Patiala Jail and requests the Government of India to institute immediate enquiries into the cause of this sudden death."

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURE

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Mr. Sohrab Jamshedji Bulsara, M.A., will deliver to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Institute premises, Sukhadvala Building, 172 Hornby Road, Fort, his fifth lecture of the Government Fellowship Lecture series on "The Soul's Brilliant and Happy Future and the Subjugation of Evil and the Life of ever increasing Bliss." Mr. Kazi Kaziruddin, will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE

As the Southbound air mail due to arrive in Bombay to-day has been delayed for 24 hours, the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay to-day the 28th instant, will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G. P. O. at 3-30 p.m. on January 29, 1935 in the ordinary course. The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G. P. O. will be as shown below:—
Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hrs on 29-1-1935.
Registered correspondence 11-00 hrs. on 29-1-1935.

Test Case Against Govt. For Tax Appropriation

CITY FATHER'S SUGGESTION TO CORPORATION

House Passes Expenditure Side Of Budget Estimates

The Municipal Corporation on Tuesday passed the expenditure side of the Budget Estimates for 1934-35 as proposed by Mr. M. A. Sabawalla, Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Being the last day for discussion on the budget a few more councillors availed themselves of the opportunity to address a thin House.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey urged the Corporation to make a test case in High Court against the Government in regard to the taxes appropriated by the Government.

Mr. S. R. Hirjibehdin appealed to the self-respect of the House and urged the members to stand firm on their rights in asking from the Government the taxes they had usurped. The surpluses had been wined out in the last few years and if they did not stabilise their finances they would lose the good name of "Urbs Prima In Indis."

REORGANISE SERVICES

He then referred to the generosity of the Corporation in increasing the salaries of the officials from 50 to 100 per cent while the subordinate staff was neglected. He urged for the re-organisation of the Corporation services as the Government had done.

APATHY TO BLAME

Mr. Mahomed C. Mitha said if the Government appropriated the taxes which legally belonged to the Municipality it was due to the apathy of the Corporation. He suggested more amenities for the public and reduction of taxes.

The Municipal Commissioner replying to the criticisms of some of the councillors said the arrears of the Bombay Municipality were much less than those of the Calcutta Corporation. The Auditors also had certified that the arrears were much less than the previous years. Referring to the health of the city he said it was much better than it was thirty years ago while the Health Department worked more efficiently and economically than they did three decades ago. He assured the Standing Committee and the Corporation of his co-operation.

The expenditure side as moved by the Chairman of the Standing Committee was then passed and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday.

TRAGEDY AT TAJ MAHAL

European's Fatal Fall From Fourth Floor

A fatality occurred on Tuesday morning at the Tajmahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

Mr. H. C. Whitehouse Managing Director, Messrs. Strauss and Co. Ltd., was seen talking to Mr. Framroze, the Manager of the Hotel, at about 10 a.m. and was noticed climbing up the stairs even up to the fourth storey. However no one noticed him fall from there. It is understood he fell inside the building by the side of the stairway.

Mr. Whitehouse leaves behind him a widow and two children and was residing at Mark Haven, Strand Road, Apollo Bunder.

Corporators Thank Voters

Prof. Davar writes:—
"Permit me to thank all my voters and electors through your valuable paper for voting for me and getting me re-elected this time. I am happy that in the voting list, I had the good fortune of the support of members of various communities besides my own, which clearly indicated that the little work I have been doing in connection with civic affairs as well as my services in other directions of public life have not gone unappreciated. I need hardly assure my friends that I shall continue in the national service devoting the best of my time and attention in the years to come as I have done in the past."

Mr. Goregaoker writes:—
"Mr. K. H. Goregaoker offers his most sincere thanks to all his voters who gave him their unstinted support at the recent municipal elections, and to his workers and friends who co-operated with him and rendered him assistance.

Mrs. Jayashri Raiji writes:—
"I am deeply grateful to all my workers who helped me in the election and to all those voters who took the trouble to attend and vote for me."

Mrs. Malini B. Sukthankar writes:—
"As it is physically impossible for me to see and personally thank all my well-wishers, supporters and sympathisers who have voted for me in the recent Municipal elections ('D' Ward) and enabled me to come out successful, I offer them my most sincere thanks through the columns of this daily.

"I am all the more grateful to them on account of the confidence they have reposed in me by enthusiastically supporting my candidature, in spite of the inconvenience caused to them and in total disregard of the contemptible propaganda carried on against me by mischievous and interested persons who issued or got issued handbills, asking people not to vote for me."

V. D RISHI AT DELHI

At the invitation of Pandit Kedar Nath Sharma, the Editor 'Paraloka' and other interested persons Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi are proceeding to Delhi to-night for taking part in the Spiritualist meetings that will be held there. They will also visit a few cities in U. P. during the tour.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'A' Ward will meet near the Western Gate of the Arthur Crawford Market on Thursday (31st January 1935) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward, who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ IN HARIJAN QUARTERS

Though bad in health and advised not to expose his ear to the weather, Seth Jamnalalji could not refuse the invitation from the Harijan quarters and he gladly visited the Katchrapati Chawls at Mahalaxmi on Tuesday at 6 p.m. when his advice on the performance was appreciated by Harijan boys and girls.

He was also requested to visit the Sarvajanik School at Dadar where he was pleased to see that the majority of the Harijan boys mixed with caste Hindus.

DRAMATIC COMPETITION FOR PARSI BOYS AND GIRLS

Contest Takes Place At Regal On Feb. 10

A dramatic competition is arranged to take place at the Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, for Parsi boys and girls of schools and colleges under the auspices of the Y.M.P.A., on Sunday (February 10th).

The last day for sending in the entry is February 5th.

Each competitor will be allowed only 10 minutes and there will be two prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 each, for the first two college students, and a third prize will be reserved for the school students.

Further details could be had from the Secretary, Mr. Wadia.

This competition is open to the public to watch the entrance will be by tickets, the sale proceeds of which will go towards the poor Parsi Students Scholarship Fund.

The Committee of the Y.M.P.A. hopes that the Bombay public will give an enthusiastic support to this laudable object. The Committee of the Y.M.P.A. will also gratefully accept any donations sent for the poor Parsi students.

Booking for the seats will begin from February 2nd at the Y.M.P.A. Hostel, Bisni House, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi and tickets could also be had from Dr. M. J. Fitter's Dental Room, near Girgaum Tram Junction, (opposite Portuguese Curch), First Floor.

Prices for the tickets are Re. 1, 8 annas and 4 annas.

SYMPATHY WITH AHMEDABAD WORKERS

To-Days Public Meeting On Chowpatty Sands

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held on Chaupaty sands today (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. to express sympathy with the Textile workers now on strike in Ahmedabad against reduction in their wages. Among the speakers are, Sjt. Purshotam Trikamdas, Yusuf Meherally, .C K. Narayanswami, Ashoke Mehta and Kamlashanker Pandya.

Mr. Babrekar's Thanks

Mr. D. S. Babrekar writes:—
I am grateful to the voters of D Ward for the support they gave me during the recent municipal elections and thus make it possible for me to get back into the Corporation, which shows that they have increased my responsibility as their representative in the civic body. I know that mere thanks, will be of no avail, if I do not carry on my work as their representative inside the Corporation and look after their interest. Besides formally thanking all of them, I assure them that I will justify their confidence in me by my work during the coming three years.

Khan Saheb A. A. Divkar who has been elected president of the Thana District Local Board.

KANARA PEASANTS' RELIEF

Appeal For Expediting Collections

Sjts. S. K Patil and R. R. Diwakar, Secretaries of the Kanara Peasants' Relief Committee, write on Tuesday:—
A meeting of the Relief Committee has been called for to-morrow (Wednesday) to take stock of the collections so far made and fix the time limit when collections will be closed. Workers having coupon books with them are requested to return the books on or before the 3rd of February. Vigorous efforts should be made to collect money in offices on the first two days of the next month. In fact, the coupon collection has been continued for some time more to make it convenient for office people to contribute their quota.

FLAG SALE COLLECTIONS

The total proceeds from the sale of "National Flag" came to Rs. 727 which is to be equally divided between Gujarat and Karnatak Relief funds. We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere gratitude to the energetic band of "Desh Sevikas" who have been doing so much for the collection of relief fund.

Those who have given promises to pay, should kindly expedite payment so that accounts can be made and published without delay.

MUSICAL COMEDY AT THE EXCELSIOR

Famous Stars In A Varied Programme

As a welcome change from the monotony of the talkies, the London Musical Comedy Company will open a short season at the Excelsior Theatre commencing from Saturday February 2nd.

The Company, which is the largest to come over to this country, has the distinction of possessing among its 30 members some of the noted stars of the English stage. Miss Florence Smithson, whose voice has earned her the appellation of "The English Nightingale," claims the honour of having appeared at six Royal Command performances, and her numerous triumphs on the London stage include her appearances for nine successive years as the principal star at the Drury Lane Pantomime. She was also for some time the 'prima donna' with Galeff's Opera Company. She is visiting India for the first time, though she has already toured the other countries of the Empire.

Another prominent member of the Company is Miss Ethel Beard who was for long associated with the Gaiety, Colleseum and Palladium theatres in London. Among other members of the cast are Miss Maria Ann Conan, who was the principal soubrette of C. B Cochrane's Revues, Jimmie Lennie, the principal comedian of "Desert Song," "Mr. Cinders" and other stage successes; Miss Wilfred Essex who has played with Cyril Maude at the Playhouse Theatre and with Oscar Asche at His Majesty's Theatre and has also appeared in some talkies; and James Davis, the well-known tenor singer and actor from Dalys Theatre.

VARIED PROGRAMME

The Company will present a varied programme at the Excelsior during the coming week, opening on Saturday with "The Belle of New York," the famous musical comedy which had a record success with 7000 performances and is now revived for the eighth time at the Garrick Theatre. This will be followed by a special C. B. Cochrane Revue "Tit-Bits" comprising "Moulin Rouge" and "Follies en Parade" revues from the Prince of Wales Theatre, and "The Chocolate Soldier" with music by Oscar Strauss."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Ruth Young arrived at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne presided at a meeting of the Central Council of Health Maternity and Child Welfare Associations at Government House on Tuesday.

H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Rose, Captain T. S. V. Phillips, Commander G. H. Warner and Lieut A. N. P. Costobadie lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne visited the Social Service Centre at Naigaum on Tuesday.

Lady Brabourne attended a concert in aid of the League of Mercy at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Tuesday.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Weather Vagaries

With rain overnight and a sky cloudy and dismal, Tuesday was a typical monsoonish day. Your Bombayite is not much interested in the weather. Most of the year, he knows he has to sweat, and during the monsoon, he has to wet himself as well, arm himself ever so much with umbrellas and waterproofs. It is only during this so-called winter season, that you will not hear the eternal whirl of the electric fans or the gentle swish of the palm or paper 'punkahs' in the humbler homes. We are accustomed to upsets on the race-course, fluctuations in the share-bazar and upheavals in politics but meteorological variations don't count for much with us. But this year the gods of weather seem determined to compel our attention. It is only recently that the cold wave sent shivers through us for days on end, and yesterday's shower has stamped itself upon us with mud-stains. The gloomy heavens spoilt the appetites of many and damped the ardour of most. And now the weather-prophets are forecasting another severe cold-wave! But sufficient unto the day is the weather thereof.

Amateur Musical Talents

For the last six months the public of Bombay are being entertained with musical concerts by experts in the art and amateur, have also come forward to give their contribution to the entertainment. As a matter of fact, those who have been attending these concerts and entertainments will agree some of the best gems have been discovered from amongst the amateurs. What is lacking, both amongst those that appreciate music and the amateurs, is that the recognition of talent begins and ends at the performance. No effort is made to develop the acquired talent and the amateur artist fades away, after being the talk of the town for a few days. Whenever new talent is discovered it ought to be the duty of lovers of art to encourage such persons to develop it to perfection for the benefit of society.

While on the subject of music, it would not be out of place to mention that the students and teachers of the Vanita Vishram, a well known institution interested in the education of women, have arranged a lengthy and interesting programme of entertainment for their anniversary, which is coming off on Friday next.

FILM-STAR IN CHEATING CHARGE

Hearing Adjourned Due To Complainants' Absence

(From Our Correspondent)
KURLA, Jan. 28.

The complainant having been absent, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla adjourned to-day the hearing to February 11, of the case in which Sorabji Ardeshir Talati, a broker, K. V. Acharya, formerly motion-picture director of the Mysore Pictures Corporation, Bangalore, and Sultana Jillani, a film star, are charged by Shamsuddin Allabaksh Haidarali, of Ruby Villa, Santa Cruz, with cheating to the extent of Rs. 3,500 being the value of a pair of earrings and a diamond ring given "on approval" to Sultana, the third accused at Bandra on November 2, 1930.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Ghatkopar Municipality Not To Participate

(From Our Correspondent)
GHATKOPAR, Jan. 28.

At a meeting of the general board of the Ghatkoper-Kirol Municipality held recently the following resolution proposed by Mr. Lakshmichand Manekchand Doshi, and seconded by Mr. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, was carried by a majority of five votes to three, two not voting:—

"While yielding to none in their loyalty to the person of His Majesty the King-Emperor, the Board are of the opinion that it would not be proper for them to take part in, or organise, celebrations of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee so long as the legitimate aspirations of the Indian people are not fulfilled."

PATHE

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1935

TERMINATE IT

The debate in the Assembly on the Indo-British Agreement gives no indication at present of the result of the final voting. The actual voting may not depend entirely on the merits of the question. To the Government the Agreement is a point of prestige besides being a precursor of the policy meant to be pursued hereafter with regard to Indo-British trade relations. Naturally, therefore, they are making desperate efforts not only to rally all nominated members to their side but also to split the Opposition by all possible means. It is already known that certain supporters of Government are mixing up this question with that of the J.P.C. Report in general and the Communal Award in particular, so as to exploit to the full the party and communal prejudices in the Assembly. "It is pointed out to hostile members," we are told by the special correspondent of the "Times of India," "that if the Assembly at this stage gives such an exhibition of anti-British feeling, as a majority vote demanding the termination of the Agreement would embody, the political effect in England will enormously increase the opposition to the new India Bill." It is also pointed out, says the same correspondent, that "the effect upon the 60 Lancashire voters in the House of Commons who are now on the side of Government, if a majority in the Assembly vote against the Agreement, would certainly be great, and the whole result of rejection might easily be to wreck the Parliamentary Bill." Threats about the possible rejection of the India Bill will hardly impress those members of the Assembly who are themselves out to reject the J.P.C. scheme. But Government's supporters hope to obtain better results by astutely mixing up political bargaining with playing on communal fears and prejudices.

Surrender Of India's Birthright

If the voting on the subject were to be solely on its merits, there should be no two opinions about the final result. Sir Joseph Bhore's defence of the Agreement was utterly unconvincing. The gist of his speech is nearly the same as that of Government's reply to the condemnation of the Agreement by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, a reply on which we have already commented at some length. In his own words, the gist is: "We have done nothing more than crystallize our past fiscal practice and principles, which have been accepted and laid down either directly or indirectly by this legislature." To the extent this plea is right it only means that the Agreement has crystallized the worst features of a policy of British preferences which was imposed upon an unrepresentative House but which, as Mr. Baijanath Bajoria pointed out, has been condemned unequivocally by the country through the defeat of Sir Shanmukhan Chetty, the champion of the Ottawa Pact, at the Assembly elections. Moreover, as Mr. Bannerjee, Nationalist Party spokesman, pointed out, the Agreement has introduced three new principles: firstly, the application of the principle of discriminatory protection has been restricted; secondly, India has been committed to the principle of safeguarding British industry; and thirdly, India has parted with the power to negotiate a trade agreement with other countries on a free basis. Finally, to Sir Joseph's plea that the Agreement had broken no new ground the aptest retort is that of Sardar Mangal Singh, that if the Agreement did not break new ground, it has broken principles. It has, in the words of Seth Mathuradas Vassanji, surrendered India's birthright to develop her own industries according to her needs.

Exploiting Political Power

With regard to the concessions given to Britain about her representations before the Tariff Board Sir Joseph very naively stated that in conducting Tariff Board Enquiry Government had always allowed industries, whether British or foreign, to state their case wholly or finally. Nobody objects to British industries making representations to the Tariff Board. But, as the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, remarks in its representation to the Government on this subject, the Indian commercial community "cannot for one moment concede the right to an outside Government, much less to the industrial interests of an outside country to compel the Government of India to cause an inquiry to be made as to the appropriateness of the existing duties." The Chamber states the plain truth when it observes that "the surrender of this right under the Agreement is not only derogatory to the status and the prestige of the future Government of India, but is an unquestionable proof of the Indian feeling that the United Kingdom has been using political power for securing unfair economic advantage out of India." From every point of view the Agreement is objectionable and the Assembly cannot do better than adopt the motion to terminate it at once.

Government's Duty

Dr. Chandulal Desai, Vice-President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, declares in a Press statement that the total loss caused to the Province by the recent frost amounts to crores. Several other reports confirm this estimate, and it is necessary for Government to issue a statement of their own mentioning, among other things, the relief measures decided upon by them. It is obvious that the measures must be both generous and prompt. As Dr. Desai points out, liberal remission of land revenue, opening of cheap grain shops, and the provision of suitable work to the field labourers are essential and urgent measures. The Mamlatdars' Conference at Ahmedabad is reported to have recommended total or partial suspension of revenue as required. Whatever Government may do or fail to do, the public under Congress lead, should do all that is possible in relieving distress and in organising demand for State assistance. The loss is too vast to be relieved by private help alone.

The Mines Bill

The discussion in the Assembly on Sir Frank Noyce's motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Mines Act Amending Bill revealed two things. Government are not exactly in favour of Labour being represented on the Mining Board by elected representatives. They would rather nominate "representatives" themselves. But, as Mr. Joshi observed, why, if workers were to be shortly entrusted with electing representatives to the Legislatures, they should not elect them to the Mining Board. The second and very noteworthy thing is Mr. Clow's authoritative opinion that the International Convention on hours of underground work "was primarily meant for Europe." In other words it need not apply to Indian workers! This is a position which, notwithstanding Sir Frank Noyce, Mr. A. G. Clow and those whom they represent, India cannot possibly accept. There are many other things, too, lacking in this "halting" bill. But we are sure Congressmen on the Select Committee will see that the Bill is drastically improved. We also hope other members will allow themselves to be stimulated by Congressmen into championing effectively the cause of the Indian worker.

STATES AND FEDERATION

"Princes Must Join Now Or Never"

By Sir Albion Banerji C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.).

The report of the Joint Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform was published on the 22nd November last. From that date to the time of writing, it has been made clear by members of the Select Committee and others particularly by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons on the 12th December, that the very foundation of the Federal Structure is the voluntary accession by the rulers concerned of Indian States to the Federation. The main recommendation of the Committee to introduce Responsibility at the Centre is based entirely on the constitution of a Federal Structure for the whole of India, of which the Indian States coming in on "certain terms" will form a part. Without Federation there can be no responsibility at the Centre.

Main Condition

The Princes have no doubt declared that they are willing to join an All-India Federation upon the "certain terms", one of them being that a Federal Government is a responsible and not an irresponsible Government. This condition has been fulfilled by the proposed grant of Responsibility at the Centre which is justified on two main grounds, (1) that the unity of India is dangerously imperfect so long as the Indian States have no constitutional relationship with British India, (2) and that mere grant of Provincial autonomy without Federation will not solve the problem. Responsibility at the Centre is the main point of controversy between those who support the National Government in their policy and those who oppose it. As the Marquis of Zetland pointed out speaking before the East India Association the other day, "If this principle is not conceded to, the whole scheme for an All-India Federation falls to the ground, and the prospects of associating the Princes with the future Government of India is indefinitely postponed, if not finally destroyed."

Interdependent

We thus see that there can be no Federation without the States, and the States will not come into the Federation without Responsibility at the Centre. They have also insisted upon certain essential minimum safeguards for themselves. As regards the latter, so far we have only vague indications, for what may be a minimum for one case may not be the same in others, and it be the most difficult to standardise the reservations or to insist as suggested by the Joint Committee that moderation in the use of special Treaty Rights by certain states may be a condition of Federation. (Paragraph 31). The Joint Committee have definitely expressed the view that "if Parliament should desire to create an All-India Federation, the actual establishment of the new Central Legislature may without danger be deferred for so long as may be necessary to complete arrangements for bringing the representatives of the States into it; but the form of that Legislature must be defined in the Constitution Act itself." (Paragraph 27.).

Main Considerations

From what is stated above two main considerations stand out in relief. The opponents of the scheme are doing great disservice to the Empire when they refuse to concede to Responsibility at the Centre, and thus put an insurmountable obstacle to creating an All-India Federation, which is one of India's most urgent needs at the present time. The Committee have conclusively shown that the grant of full Provincial Autonomy without Responsibility at the Centre will "give full play to the powerful centrifugal forces without any attempt to concentrate them and to ensure the continued unity of India." The second is that the main responsibility is now almost entirely thrown on the Princes. The supporters of the Bill in Parliament will be liable to the attack that it is merely a scrap of paper, and will be unworkable, because no one at the moment is sure of the ground on which an All-India Federation could be established, and the introduction of the scheme in parts as foreshadowed in the Report will only lead to confusion and endless complications in the political situation of India. Further if there is no Federation the original scheme, as framed by the Simon Report, will have to be followed. It seems imperative that His Majesty's Government should at this stage make a pronouncement as regards two sets of conditions which they propose to embody in the constitutional act for an All-India Federation, conditions which are

(Continued on page 10).

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

Interest has centred, in the past week, upon the developments in the U. S. A., where rumours of inflation were again in the ascendant. The Supreme Court has adjourned without giving any decision regarding the Gold Clause abrogated in 1933; but even assuming, against probabilities, that the Court's decision would be against the action of the Administration, it is by no means certain that the currency policy of the Roosevelt regime would be reversed. The only change that an adverse decision of the Supreme Court on this subject might effect is that the Administration will demand new legislation to regularise the matter.

Meanwhile, the increased powers of borrowing and proposals to raise new funds by the exercise of those powers have given rise to new rumours about impending inflation in the States. The Administration have, however, no desire to inflate further the circulation in America, and the dollar has been steadily appreciating on the world's exchange markets. That may, or may not, indicate the near approach of an era of stable exchanges: but, there is no likelihood of further depreciation in America,—especially as a means of rectifying the economic system of the country.

National Recovery Programme

The conditions of the National Recovery programme continue unchanged. The denunciation of the Washington Treaty by Japan has, however, involved an increase in naval armament, which the States can easily afford to regard as so much additional employment to their unemployed proletariat, and incidentally afford additional guarantees of national security. Japanese statesmen have declared that the mere fact of the Treaty being denounced does not imply that Japan would embark on a race for naval armaments, and threaten the peace of the Pacific or any other region in the world. They are more than ever anxious, says the leading Japanese statesman, to have a better understanding with their neighbours in the East and in the West; and so the denunciation of the Treaty may not, after all, amount to anything more than a simple bluff. That bluff having been called, Japan has no desire to make another "faux pas." The prospects of the Naval Conference, when next such a gathering is held, may, accordingly, be regarded, at the risk of a paradox, as being brighter than when Japan came bluffing for a new deal.

She has, however, not allowed the grass to grow under her feet, after the Treaty was denounced. The negotiations for the Chinese Eastern Railway have, at long last, been completed, and payment made to Russia, part in cash, part in kind, to the tune of £9 million odd. Does that mean an insurance for Japan against an attack from Russia?

Japan's Inconsistency

Japan has captured another region in North Western China, Kuyuan has fallen, and China considers that as another act of aggression, strangely at variance with the recent pacific utterances of Mr. Hirota. The cause of the friction is, as usual in such matters, a little uncertain. Japan claims that the strip of territory on the borders of the Jehol and Chahar provinces, is part of Jehol, and Japanese and Manchukuo forces are attempting to eject Chinese militia from this disputed region. The ostensible cause lies, probably, in bad cartography, which permitted regions beyond the Great Wall of China, once treated as the frontier between Manchukuo and the rest of China, to be kept in a sort of debatable land. Japan has lent additional colour to her fresh campaign of aggression, by getting some individuals in parts of this region to sign a petition praying that they be included in Manchukuo. There are also stories of possible gold mines being found in these parts, which may be another temptation to Japan to violate her own assurances in the past. But then Japan has never been famous for her strength to resist such temptations. Will the spark thus kindled have consequences greater than are visible on the surface?

Gold Bloc Firm

In France, also, the tales of inflation have had to be officially denied by the Government. Despite additional borrowing, Government declare they have no intention to depart from the existing currency policy, and so the tales of impending depreciation by inflation, or abandonment of the Gold Standard, may be discounted as so many creations of the imagination intent upon finding such signs and portents. Italy has passed another decree requiring private citizens to render a periodical account of the foreign currencies in their possession, and banks, too, though more frequently, to follow the same course. This must be accepted as good evidence that the Gold Bloc is by no means exhausted, or on the eve of abandoning a policy hitherto so rigidly and insistently maintained.

The conflict between French soldiers and African troops on the borders of Abyssinia and Somaliland may be dismissed as a merely local affray,—tragic because of the death of a gallant young French officer, but of no international significance. The desire of the Italian and Abyssinian Governments, likewise, to carry on direct negotiations, rather than carry their dispute before the

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

"We are part of the world no matter how much we may wish to live unto ourselves alone," said Mrs. Roosevelt in the course of a broadcast address the other day. The wife of the American President was pleading for public support and public pressure on Senators in favour of America's participation in the World Court at the Hague, and made the significant remark that the conditions under which George Washington had declared against entangling the country in alliances in Europe no longer existed. In practice, American participation in the World Court will mean little because of the reservations that are intended to accompany it. But in the perspective of Mrs. Roosevelt's speech it should be welcome since it would mark, in principle, a break from an old and deeply rooted tradition. The moral gain to internationalism will be undeniable.

SIMON'S TRAGEDY

Editorials in newspapers of all shades of opinion in Great Britain have greeted Sir John Simon's successful action for slander against a speaker who had alleged that Sir John had pecuniary interests in munitions which affected Government policy. Sir John Simon eminently deserved congratulations and tributes to his personal integrity, which he received. But this very vindication of Sir John's own political morality and character brings into more tragic relief his failure as a statesman with imagination and vision. Invited not long ago to institute an inquiry on the lines of the American Senate's inquiry into the manufacture of arms, he accepted the suggestion but on conditions which would render the inquiry a farce in advance.

DR. ALAM'S WARNING

Dr. Mohammad Alam is a tested and tried Nationalist. So much so, indeed, that even men like Bhai Parmanand and Raja Narendra Nath will hesitate to accuse him even of a suspicion of communalism. His opinion, therefore, on the Anti-Communal Award League deserves to be respected by the leaders and founders of that ill-conceived League. Doctor Alam quite rightly observes that it is adding yet another drop to the cup of bitterness "which one should have thought was largely brimful of poison." There is truth in his accusation that "it is a Hindu Communal Award League." Nor is there the least exaggeration in the warning that communal conflicts that will be let loose will play havoc with the political life of India and particularly of the Punjab. Men like Bhai Parmanand and Raja Narendra Nath are notoriously limited in their vision and objectives. But the tragedy is that even our Malaviyas and Aneys should be unable to realise the harm that they are doing to the country and the grave dangers with which they are playing.

POWER OF THE PRESS

Opening the Press Exhibition at Allahabad on Monday, Mr. Sachidanand Sinha paid a just tribute to the influence of the Press in India, fettered as it has been. However meagre the present political and economic progress of the country might be, it was largely due, he said, to the power wielded by the Nationalist Press. This is undeniably true and the Indian Press will not fail in due time to break its own fetters as well as those of the country. To hasten that date it is necessary, as Mr. Sinha points out, that the Press should be much better organised than it is to-day and that periodical Press conferences should be held. Only, the conferences should be more businesslike, even if less spectacular.

ANTI-LIQUOR PROPAGANDA

The wail has gone forth from some toddy sellers in Hyderabad (Deccan) that ninety per cent of their business has been affected by the anti-liquor propaganda in the city. It is good to learn in this connection that peaceful picketing is allowed by the State despite financial loss of excise revenue and that the the State authorities do not regard picketing an offence.

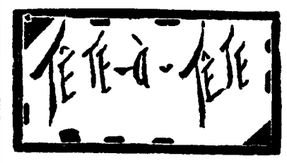
-PRESS VIEWS-

Are Liberals Extremists?

It is absolutely wrong to say that reasonable opinion in India is in favour of working the Bill and only extremists are on the other side. Since when have Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, who declared recently that the Liberal Party would not give an atom of co-operation in the working of the Bill, the "Servant of India" which declared that henceforth the main task of the Liberal party would be to create difficult situations for the Government and to devise measures for bringing the weight of progressive opinion to bear upon the Government and Sir C. Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir who foreshadowed the intensification of political Swadeshi and constitutional deadlocks in the event of the new constitution being thrust on India become extremists and forfeited their title to be described as reasonable and responsible Indians? It must, indeed, be a bad case which had to be bolstered up by such palpably incorrect statements.—"Tribune."

Lost Faith

The Viceroy blandly advised the Assembly to press for improvements in the Constitution Bill. India has been trying for an improvement in the outlook of British statesmen ever since 1927. The Round Table Conferences were looked upon as the medium to effect the much-needed change. Then came the J.S.C. The joint memorandum of the British Indian Delegation presented the minimum national demands of the Indian people, but every one of those demands has been unceremoniously rejected by the J.S.C. India has lost hope of effecting improvements in the Constitution Bill, when a memorandum signed by the great Aga Khan himself is thrown in the sink of British obduracy, Indians have lost faith in the magnanimity of Britishers and Pandit Kunzru was not wrong in saying that we can get nothing except that which we can wrest from unwilling hands.—"Hitavada"



"Sensation," "Pandemonium," "One of the biggest disturbances," etc., etc. Yes. But none of these expressions do adequate justice to the excitement the House of Commons experienced on Monday last.

Parliament is used to a lot of sensational developments from barking to book-throwing across the floor of the House.

* * * *

But Monday's incident went beyond everything that has ever happened—vide any (or all) political biography, auto-biography, reminiscence, authoritative or unauthorised History of Parliament.

Never has Parliament had the misfortune to listen to a Premier being described as "a mountebank, swine, and low dirty cur who ought to be horsewhipped and slung out of public life." Nor, had Mr. George Buchanan the slightest justification for calling him "a mountebank, swine and low dirty cur who ought to be horsewhipped and slung out of public life."

In the first place Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was not in his place when Mr. Buchanan abused him.

* * * *

Then there was nothing extraordinary to provoke such an extraordinary outburst. "Sudden and grave provocation" in certain circumstances cheats a husband, with the cruel irony of an "extenuating" circumstance, of his escape through the gallows. But even that excuse does not apply here. For, however completely identifiable Mr. George Buchanan may be to anti-unemploymentism and socialism, etc. Mr. MacDonald was never "married" to Socialism, having solemnly promised to love, honour and obey. His was a free union, terminable at will. So if he parted company with Socialism and transferred his affections to those who are not so deeply concerned over the problem of unemployment and its relief, that is no reason, even for Mr. George Buchanan to proclaim him as "a mountebank, swine and low dirty cur who ought to be horsewhipped and slung out of public life."

* * * *

It is a consoling thought, however, that we in India have neither a Premier nor a Clydeside stormy petrel, neither Parliament nor an Unemployment problem. Sure we haven't.

* * * *

SAFIA-SAADULLAH UNION

Credit Goes To Seth Jamnalal Bajaj

—Headlines.

Imagine Cupid masquerading as Seth Jamnalalji! Who could have thought that, while ostensibly plying his charkha, Jamnalalji was really aiming his Cupid's arrow at two young people deliciously unconscious of the coming happiness?

Mahomed Ali used to say that the range of the charkha was 5,000 miles and that it was more effective than a machine-gun. But the charkha can conquer the Empire of love. Whrr-r-r.....

"Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai."

Our sincere congratulations to the happy pair—and to Jamnalalji.

* * * *

His Highness of Sawantwadi has also repudiated Lord Rothermere's allegation that coercion was being exercised on Princes by the Viceroy and the Government of India.

To avoid uncomfortable distinction all the rest of the five or six hundred princes should issue individual repudiations one after the other.

Then, of course, it will be Lord Rothermere's turn again.

* * * *

"We are doing our utmost to stop evasions", says Sir Samuel Hoare in regard to the Jap quota of imports into India.

And we have not the least doubt about it.

* * * *

The Indian Reforms Bill, writes Bori Bunder Minor, "certainly commands Indian support in the sense that the country will accept and work it."

Now can you beat that?

* * * *

It could have been said of the Versailles Treaty that: "It certainly commands German support in the sense that the vast majority of the country will work and accept it."

But even Clemenceau and Lloyd George boggled at such calculated outrage on truth and honesty.

60 Demonstrators Ejected & Gallery Cleared

Pandemonium In House Of Commons

Demonstrator Shouts "Down With National Government"

M.P. Attacks "Mac" Whom He Describes As "Mountebank And Cur Who Ought To Be Slung Out Of Public Life"

LONDON, January 28.

One of the biggest disturbances that ever occurred in the Public Gallery of the House of Commons broke out to-night during the debate on the supplementary estimate for £5,000,000 for the newly created Unemployment Assistance Board, which standardises throughout the country the rates of assistance to able-bodied unemployed who have exhausted their unemployment benefit.

Mr. R. MACDONALD

ATTACK ON PREMIER

The Government's proposals were warmly criticised on the ground of inadequacy by the Clydesider Mr. G. Buchanan who startled the House by a virulent attack on Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who was not present, and whom he described as a mountebank, swine and low dirty cur who ought to be horsewhipped and slung out of public life.

"DOWN WITH BABY STARVERS"

Mr. Buchanan's outburst was followed by a scene in the Public Gallery when a woman rose and shouted "Down with the National Government, Down with the Baby Starvers."

The demonstrators were immediately turned out, but others took up the interruptions and pandemonium ensued for some minutes.

After sixty persons were ejected the Speaker ordered the whole gallery to be cleared.—Reuter.

SECOND READING OF INDIA BILL

LONDON, Jan. 28

According to the present arrangements, the second reading of the India Bill in the House of Commons will occupy three days, namely, February 6, 7 and 11.

Col. Wedgwood's motion on India Bill which has been handed in declares that it is not in the interest of good relations between Indians and the English to proceed with the measure until it has clearly the approval of Indian opinion.

PARTY DIFFERENCES OVER INDIA

Govt. Urged Not To Indulge In Recriminations

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Sir Robert Horne, at the annual meeting of Glasgow Unionists urged Government not to exacerbate party differences over India, even if they lost the bye-election here and there through a split vote.

India issue, he said, was so vast that Conservatives might conscientiously differ without reflecting upon their party loyalty to party. Let not Government, therefore, abandon their equanimity and indulge in recriminations, for, when the Indian question is disposed of, an enthusiastic party consolidation to meet the real enemy in 1936 be all the more easy and accomplishable.

MR. McGOVERN'S UNDELIVERED SPEECH

Reception In India

LONDON, (By Mail).

Mr. G. S. Dara writes in the "New Leader":—

The sweeping victories of the Indian National Congress in the recent elections have obviously alarmed the British authorities. A fresh campaign of arrests and imprisonments has arisen.

Considerable indignation is being expressed in India arising from the B.B.C. speech of Major Attlee. Deputy Leader of the Labour Party in which he urged Indians to co-operate with the Government and work the Constitution, which he described as a "very big advance."

Indians are recalling that Major Attlee was a member of the hated Simon Commission, which was everywhere met by processions of workers carrying "black flags."

On the other hand, John McGovern's "undelivered speech," printed in the "New Leader", has been heartily welcomed.

McGovern said, "Reject the Report." The Indian Press echoes back, "Report Rejected."

AVERT DRIFT OF EAST FROM WEST

"M. G." On Paradox Of Improved Communications

SYMPATHETIC UNDERSTANDING ESSENTIAL

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

"The imminent shrinkage in the timescale of transport between the East and West raises the fundamental problem of what its effect is likely to be on the future of the Anglo-Indian social and political relations" comments the "Manchester Guardian" in an editorial on Mr. C. F. Andrew's book on "Indian Earthquake"

The Paper continues "Mr. Andrew's anxiety lest the shrinkage result in the East and West, each concerned in their own immediate interests, drifting farther apart would be a paradoxical result of improved communications. But granted that the continuance of the present lack of sympathy and interest in the West, granted an India standing fast to ancient ways, granted an England ignorant and contemptuous of Indian ways and thought as she has often been, this is as likely to result as any other. Averting such tragic diversion is only possible through building up, whether by large public acts of statesmanship or small touches of individual friendliness or little casual acts in public in speech, in print, of that essential background of sympathetic understanding."

GRESFORD COLLIERY DISASTER

400 Men Offer To Help Experts For First Descent In Main Shaft

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Four-hundred men from all parts of the country have offered to accompany the experts when the first descent is made in the main shaft of the Gresford colliery, where 265 lives were lost in an explosion on September 21 last year. The volunteers include survivors of the disaster and also a number of unemployed, who although never descended a coalmine, are prepared to run any risk in order to get work.

Some claim is eligible because of the familiarity with gasmasks in war-time.

The first descent will probably be made about the middle of February, when between 20 and 30 men are required.

Preference will probably be given to experienced miners.

QUESTION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

France And Britain To Be Examiner And Examinee By Turns At Conference

PARIS, Jan. 28.

Full reports specially prepared by the Ministries of War and Marine, defining France's national defence requirements, will be laid before to-morrow's council of Ministers, which will map the course for M. Flandin and M. Laval during their London visit in the week-end.

The Ministers will thus be able plainly to answer the British question: "What is the minimum you need for security?" The reply thereto be: "What is the maximum you contribute towards security?"

Thus, in a friendly talk each will act in turn as examiner and examinee, which it is hoped will facilitate subsequent negotiations with European Governments.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS

INFANTA JEWELS ARE SAFE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Jan. 29.

Infanta Eulalia is needlessly worried over the fate of the jewels. The Spanish Minister in France declares that they are safe at the Bank of Spain and will be restored to her if the Government bill before the Cortes is passed.

POISON FATALITIES IN NEW YORK STATE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Twenty-eight deaths from poison in liquor in Eastern and Central New York state, mostly at Utica and Gloversville, are reported during past week. Six other people now in hospital are in serious condition. The officials anticipate making some arrests shortly.

VICTORIA WINS BY 213

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SYDNEY, Jan. 29.

In the Sheffield Shield match, which began on the 25th instant between Victoria and New South Wales, Victoria won by 213 runs.

Scores:—Victoria 420 and 226

New South Wales 255 and 178 (McCabe 53 Fleetwood Smith eight for 113).

NO RECOGNITION OF SOVIET

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.

The Government adheres to the attitude of refusing to renew official relations with Soviet Russia, announced the Foreign Minister in Parliament. It did not want to see the Bureau of Soviet propaganda established in Brussels. Belgium abstained from voting for the Soviet's admission to League because she was guilty of veritable spoliation of Belgian industrial concerns.

The Government was observing the evolution of Soviet ideas but saw no reason to change its present attitude.

Storm Of Protest Against Indo-British Trade Pact

(Continued from page 1).

succeeds it will be by a very close margin.

INDO-BRITISH PACT UNDER FIRE

Assembly Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, January 29.

A debate which would rank as one of the best held by the Assembly this session began today when the Assembly met to consider the following motion by Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, "that the agreement between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India signed on January 9th be taken into consideration."

Sir Joseph Bhore moving the resolution said, that the agreement was clear in its terms and required no elaborate explanation or justification but experience in the past had shown how easy it was for wrong judgments to be formed and hasty conclusions to be reached under the pressure of political bias and he hoped that in this case at least the logic of facts would overcome prejudice. Sir Joseph then went on to consider two questions: firstly what is the essential nature of this agreement and secondly why has it been considered necessary to enter into it at this stage.

DISCRIMINATORY PROTECTION.

As regards the first question Sir Joseph's answer was that the Government of India continue their adherence to the policy of discriminating protection as outlined by the Assembly. Nothing in the agreement was either derogatory to that policy or weakening it in its application by one jot. Secondly the Government of India undertake to apply that policy in the manner they have applied it in the past and continue to apply it at present. Thirdly in conducting Tariff Board Enquiry Government had always allowed industries, whether British or foreign, to state their case wholly and frankly so that the interests of Indian consumer and taxpayer could be thoroughly investigated. Fourthly the Government never abandoned the duty of reinvestigating the case of Indian industry if radical alterations occurred in the conditions affecting the industry. Sir Joseph Bhore therefore claimed "we have done nothing more than crystallise our past fiscal practice and principles, which have been accepted and laid down either directly or indirectly by this legislature. This also explains why it was not necessary to consult commercial opinion in this country. We have broken no new ground, we have ventured upon no new field. Had we done so, I have no doubt we should have followed the practice initiated by myself, of prior consultation with the commercial and industrial interests concerned.

Answering the second question he had asked, as to why it was necessary to enter into an agreement at this juncture, Sir Joseph Bhore said that British interests did not desire to question the existing policy, but merely wished that India's policy be defined and clarified so that there would be no misunderstanding hereafter.

"So far as we are concerned, this agreement implements the implied promises given at Ottawa and the definite promises given to the Clare-Lees deputation (Opposition: Hear, hear). It is a matter of considerable value and importance to us that our policy of discriminating protection should be accepted with all its implications, and that quite apart from the material benefits which will accrue to us under article five and six of the Agreement.

"THEY WILL LIE UNUSED"

Lastly, I think the value of this agreement cannot be exaggerated. In my view, such an agreement will help more than anything else to relegate the safeguards to regions where they will lie unused. (Congress: Oh, Oh!) I appeal to the House to examine the matter in the cold light of reason without prejudice and sentiment (Government applause). I have no doubt, if they do so, what their verdict will be. (Applause).

Mr. L. C. Gauba, Ahrar Leader, Punjab, moved that in place of Sir Joseph's motion the motion that the agreement being unfair to India be terminated forthwith, be substituted.

Mr. Gauba, while congratulating Sir Joseph Bhore on "the clear and lucid exposition of a bad case" declared that he was not one of those who urged that the Government should always consult public opinion as some of the best commercial treaties were entered in secret. He had read the agreement very carefully and found that India attained nothing thereby. It was entirely one-sided. (Non-official cheers). If it were only a crystallisation of the past fiscal practice, he said there was no alternative but to condemn that practice. The preamble to the agreement lays down that it remained in force as long as the Ottawa agreement lasted. He feared that under the reformed constitution, this clause might be misinterpreted and the agreement might be allowed to continue on the ground that its termination amounted to commercial discrimination.

The agreement with Japan, he continued, was fair, as it was based on a give and take principle but in the Indo-British Agreement Britain was to give nothing beyond a promise to draw the attention of the Colonies in the matter of trade with India. He, therefore, opposed the agreement, though he was not in disfavour of entering into an agreement with Britain.

END IT SOON.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty representing the South Indian Chamber of Commerce moved an amendment disapproving the Agreement and recommending immediate termination. He questioned all three promises of the Commerce Member's argument, Challenging Sir Joseph's contention that the agreement was only supplemental to the Ottawa Pact, Mr. Chetty asked if the Ottawa Pact ever suggested bringing India's policy of discriminating protection under it. For that pact, he continued, merely suggested preference for British and Empire Goods, as against foreign goods.

"AGAINST PROTECTION POLICY."

Secondly, Mr. Chetty continued, none in India ever doubted the policy of protection persued by the Government of India. Where was the need, he asked for crystallisation. "Doubts arose in the minds of British industrialists who, therefore, wanted clarification, rather demanded it, and the obliging Government of India accepted it, and that without consulting any Indian commercial opinion." Mr. Chetty contended that this clarification was against the policy of protection laid down by the Assembly in 1923.

"Not even one Indian commercial body supported it. In fact every one of them condemned it as monstrous and detrimental to the interests of Indian industries. The Viceroy himself had stated on January 24th that the agreement would improve the political and trade relations between Britain and India. Yet Sir Joseph stated to-day that political considerations did not intervene in the determination of this agreement. Let him publish all the correspondence for that would show the exact position. Why Sir William Clare-Lees speaking on January 11th in Lancashire stated that the agreement rendered it obligatory on the part of India to bear in mind the interests of British trade and the interests of consumers. Was it not absurd that a rival industrialist should dictate to India what the Indian consumers and interests were?"

SURRENDER OF INDIA'S RIGHTS

As for consulting Indian commercial opinion, Mr. Chetty added, the Government of India did not have courage to consult them. Perhaps the most charitable interpretation was that the Government of India was coerced into signing the agreement. It meant a surrender of India's rights. Any judicial tribunal if appointed would come to the same conclusion, Mr. Chetty ended.

Mr. Baijnath Bajoria, representing the Marwari Association, Calcutta, moved another amendment postponing consideration of the agreement till the opinion of Commercial bodies in India was obtained, or a representative conference of commercial interests had met. Mr. Bajoria declared that he did not doubt that the Government of India and the Commerce Member had done their best to protect Indian interests, but His Majesty's Government had proved too strong a match for them, and it was a farce to

LONG TERM CREDITS FOR C. P. TENANTS

Council Grants Right Of Mortgage

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

To-day's sitting of the C. P. Council was brief and was devoted to the discussion on official Bills.

FACILITIES FOR TENANTS

Mr. N. J. Roughton, Revenue Member, presented the Select Committee Report on the C. P. Tenancy Amendment Bill which seeks to confer facilities on occupancy-tenants for long-term credit from land mortgage banks by giving them the right of mortgaging their holdings and moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MALGUZAR'S NAZARANA

Rai Bahadur Jaiswal moved an amendment urging that the Malguzar should not be deprived altogether of his right of "Nazarana" from an occupancy-tenant.

Mr. R. N. Banerji, Revenue Secretary, opposing the motion said that in view of the abnormal conditions, the landlord should not insist on his "pound of flesh" and some sort of heroic measure on his part was necessary.

Seth Sheolal and Mr. V. D. Kolte opposed the amendment while Seth Thakurdas and Rai Bahadur Dadu Dwarkanath Singh supported the same.

AMENDMENT CARRIED

The amendment was pressed to division and carried by 31 votes to 27. The Bill was then passed into law.

LOCAL BODIES

Three Bills were introduced by Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, Minister for Local Self-Government, the first two giving power to Government to enforce its orders in case of reinstatement of dismissed employees of District Councils and Municipalities and the third enabling Government to compel any member of a District Council or Local Board, suffering from Leprosy to sever his connection with the local body were referred to Select Committees.

MALGUZARS ON WAR PATH

Protest Against C. P. Tenancy Amendment Bill

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

The C. P. Tenancy Amendment Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly yesterday evoked a strong protest from the landholders of the Province who at a meeting passed a resolution expressing their fears that the legislation would "violate, infringe and curtail the rights of Malguzars and tenants." The resolution further urged the Government to withdraw another measure that is being moved in the present session of the Council as it would affect "hereditary rights of estates which have been declared impartible and inalienable" and if passed would lead to the great disappointment of the land-holders."—A.P.

TEACHERS MARCH TO COUNCIL CHAMBER

Adjournment Motion To Be Tabled In C. P. Council?

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

Over 300 teachers of Wardha District who are on strike from January 24 marched down to Nagpur, a distance of 50 miles, and approached the Legislative Council Hall in a procession this morning with a view to place their grievances before the councillors. They were stopped at the gate of the Hall by the City Superintendent of Police, and were squatting beside the road outside the gate.

It is likely that an adjournment motion will be moved tomorrow for discussing the situation.—United Press.

NO C. D. PRISONERS IN C. P. JAILS

Interpellation In Council

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

In the C. P. Council to-day replying to Mr. M. Y. Shareef (Nagpur Division Muslims) Mr. C. F. Waterfall, Chief Secretary, stated that the Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, had not received any complaints from respectable and influential Muslims of partial treatment and bias against Mussalmans.

NO C. D. PRISONERS

Replying to Seth Sheolal (Chindwara) Mr. Waterfall announced that there were no Civil Disobedience prisoners in the Central Provinces Jails.

NOT MAKING DRY

In reply to Mr. M. P. Kolhe's (Yeotmal) question, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Secretary, announced that the Government did not consider it advisable to take the extreme step of making Saugor or Narsingpur Sub-Division dry but had, however, ordered that 19 out of 27 liquor shops in the rural areas of Saugor (excluding Damoh Sub-Division which is completely dry) and 16 out of 20 in Narsingpur Sub-Division should be closed.

MAINTENANCE SUIT FOR ILLEGITIMATE SON

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 29.

An interesting case has been filed in the court of the City Magistrate, Mr. Fernandez. The complainant in the suit is one Shakuntalabai Ambedkar who has sued one Mr. Vinayak Ganesh Malvadkar claiming maintenance under Section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Shakuntalabai figures as complainant in this case as guardian of her ten-months-old baby for whose maintenance she has made a claim of Rs. 50 per month. Shakuntalabai has been deserted by her husband and has therefore been living with her father. The child it is alleged, is the illegitimate son conceived from Mr. Malvadkar and it has therefore a right to claim maintenance is the plea advanced in the plaint. It is also stated that Mr. Malvadkar has a monthly earning of about Rs. 500.

It is understood that both the parties concerned in this case, have come to mutual understanding, and the case may be disposed accordingly.

PEASANTS STAGE PROTEST

For Debt Conciliation In Betul District

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

The C. P. Council Hall was the scene of another march to-day, shortly after the Wardha primary teachers had withdrawn from their place of squatting, nearly 600 agriculturists from Betul District assembled in the open space opposite the Council Hall and approached several members of the Council urging the immediate establishment of Debt Conciliation Board for Betul District.

It is reported that an application to that effect signed by several thousands of peasants has already been submitted to the Government.

Messrs. Marathe, Nisarali, Mote and P. Y. Deshpande, local Labour leaders saw them and an attempt to raise discussion on the question on the floor of the House will be made to-morrow.

IRISH-GERMAN TRADE PACT

Ratio Of 3-1 To Be Established This Year

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Free State official statement declares that trade exchanges in recent years between the Irish Free State and Germany have been unsatisfactory.

Accordingly it is agreed that the ratio of 3-1 should be established in 1935 between the Irish imports from and exports to Germany.

The arrangements include a provision for exportation to Germany of cattle, dairy produce, wool, hides and skins.

Negotiations will take place before December to settle the ratio for 1936.

States' People And Congress

CLAIM FOR MORE ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the Kathiawar letter published in your issue of the 25th inst., it is stated that "In spite of the overwhelming population of people of the State in Gujarat and Kathiawar ..... under the new constitution of the Gujarat provincial Congress Committee twenty seats are alleged to be proposed to be given to the States." This is not correct. The injustice to the States' People in the new allotment contemplated by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is far more serious than what your correspondent shows it to be.

Gujarat as an entity has been given a representation of only 66 delegates for the Congress. Of these, one-fourth or nearly 18 seats go to cities with a population of 10,000 and above, the remaining 48 seats are contemplated to be distributed as under:—Taluka committees which will henceforth be known as primary committees, at the rate of one to each. The number of such committees in the British districts of Gujarat is nearly 40 and so forty seats will naturally go to those five districts alone. The remaining seven or eight seats will be distributed in proportion to the number of members in places where there will be found members in a good number.

It may well be remembered that the G.P.C.C. has not, so far, deliberately, sanctioned the establishment of committees in Indian States, and wherever such committees were formed, they have not been recognised or affiliated. The same policy is intended to work in the proposed new constitution also. It is proposed to amalgamate Kathiawar and Cutch with an aggregate population of 35 lakhs to Dhandhuka and Viramgam talukas whose population is respectively only 75 thousand and 150 thousand. As a result, the entire population of Viramgam, Dhandhuka, Kathiawar and Cutch, totalling nearly 40 lakhs will only get two seats. The Indian States of Gujarat also having to be likewise amalgamated to British districts, the Gujarat States' people also are not likely to get more than two or three seats. Then remain the seats allotted to cities. These seats are to be distributed in proportion to the number of members and as cities in the British territory are far more advanced in political life than those in Indian States, naturally there would be more members in the former and many of the seats would go to their lot.

Thus, whatever the number of members in the Indian States of the whole of Gujarat, they will not get more seats than seven or eight in all—such is the framework of the new constitution now in making; whereas the population of Gujarat which has been given representation in proportion to its number contains nearly two-thirds of Indian States' people.

For several years the leaders of Gujarat seem to be working under the illusion that if they gave just and proper representation to the States' people their own authority would be hampered, and the States people would make a majority. But the state of things is different. In the first place the States' subjects are not so alive to politics as the British Indian people and as the general standard of representation is one for every five hundred members at least, there is no ground for such fear. Even then supposing in future the States' subjects take greater interest in the Congress activities and get proper representation, do they not deserve it by right? And henceforth as only members elected for provincial committees are to be eligible as delegates for All-India Congress and as the election of the representatives of the A.I.C.C. is also to be in the hands of those members only, the injustice thus being done to the Indian States in Gujarat will have to be suffered not only by Gujarat alone, but throughout the machinery of the Congress. One wonders what crime have the States' people committed to deserve such injustice. Why, on earth, should they silently put up with it?

When the new constitution was framed at the time of the Bombay Congress it was made clear that no such distinctions as British India and Indian India would be observed, and that the whole Indian nation as one entity would be given representation in proportion to its numbers and the number of members enrolled everywhere. What can be more painful than the fact that the so-called staunch Congressmen—the workers of Gujarat—are thus hitting a blow to one of the very fundamental principles of the Congress?

The problem is a very grave and important one for the States people having a national viewpoint. If the leading Congressmen of Gujarat out of fear of losing their majority are not prepared to treat the States' people with justice, it is high time now that the States' people should move to form a separate province for themselves under the Congress Banner. It is my humble opinion that the States' people Congressmen should, each and all, shake of their lethargy and fight for their right throughout until justice is obtained from the highest Congress authorities.—Yours, etc.,

VIRCHAND B. SHETH.

Bhavnagar, January 27.

Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The special feature of the last Municipal election was the bogus element that was too prevalent in each of the seven Wards As usual the spirit of the dead rose from the grave, the invalids had their own substitutes, while the part of those who could not attend the booth for reasons best known to them was played by a group of vigilant and enthusiastic workers who were thoroughly acquainted with the situation.

A number of cases of impersonations have been detected and a few have been reported to the police. But scores of cases from this category have been allowed to pass without making even a feeble attempt to bring them to book. It will surpass one's imagination to know that some municipal peons stationed at the gates of the ballot rooms were misdirecting and misleading the innocent illiterate voters over putting the slips into the ballot boxes, and the harm that was thus caused to the number of candidates can be better imagined than described. I know a number of voters from literate classes grumbling and protesting on learning that their right of franchise had already been usurped.

It is most astounding to find that trusted and tried workers who deserved to be the City-fathers had the misfortune to remain outside the Corporation. Neither merit nor service but money often plays a conspicuous part towards the success of the candidates.—Yours, etc.,

"A KEEN OBSERVER"

B Ward Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to thank, through your columns, the voters of the 'B' (Mandvi) Ward, those who voted for me for placing their confidence in me, those who did not vote for me, for bringing home to me my deficiencies and making me realize that I should have greater fitness for being elected.

In a way, I am proud of my failure, proud in that I did not fall a prey to the atmosphere that I saw before me on the election-day and I pray to God that, in future, He may give me strength to withstand such temptations.

Impersonations this year were on an unprecedented scale and if between 200 and 300 of my voters who came to the polling booth to record their votes had not to go back without giving their votes, as others had already voted in their names, I have no doubt the result would have been different. However, I am a sportsman and know how to take defeat sportingly. To quote the words of Sriyut Bhulabhai Desai, as the time of defeat of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the Congress candidate for the presidential chair, of the Legislative Assembly:

"There is nothing better in life than to fight without rancour and to lose without bitterness."—Yours, etc.,

MANTUBHAI K. MEHTA.

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will Babu Rajendra Prasad or any of the other prominent Congress leaders who have been talking about the "Constructive Programme" of the Congress and disciplinary action against those who oppose its "Official policy and programme", kindly let me know through the columns of your esteemed paper what exactly this much-talked of "Constructive programme" and the "Official policy and programme" are? I have looked in vain in the Bombay Congress resolution to find them out.—Yours etc.,

CONGRESS WORKER.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Diu Island

To the Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,I thank you for the favour of publishing my letter of the 21st instant in your esteemed paper and I thank Mr. L. A. Gama for his prompt reply to my above letter. I cannot help expressing my surprise at the disappearance of the "lovely harbour" of Diu from the picture as seen in Mr. Gama's letter of the 24th instant. I note the correction he makes of my impression that the passage from the steamer to the landing place is not fraught with danger throughout the year.

As regards the extension of the Junagadh State Railway line to Delwada, I am aware of the extension of that railway up to Una but this has been opened to the public only recently.

I am sorry that owing to his short sojourn, Mr. Gama is unable to help me in the matter of boarding house. I may here state that I am not particular about Hindu boarding houses, but would be glad to know of any board and lodging house where one could put up for a few days. I hope Mr. Gama or any of your readers will furnish me with this information which will also, I feel sure, be welcome to all intending visitors and holiday-makers whom Mr. Gama has invited to visit the above island.—Yours etc.

G. S. POHEKAR.

Insecurity In Stock Exchange

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Cheapness of money has long since been prevailing in money markets. Heavy export of gold accounts for the case. Genuine trade has shrunk and its place has been taken up by indiscriminate speculation. Trade demand is so much limited that the official rates of interest have receded. Bankers are obliged to earn their dividend by encouraging speculation in some lines of trade.

Under the spell of cheap money some of our spell-bound countrymen daily visit the Dalal Street, as though it were an enchanted isle. Their object is to pick up golden grain. To get rich at once is the fashion of the time. If the markets continue to go one-sided, they will naturally change its tendency adversely. On a sudden turn, the dupes will find themselves netted and go away empty-handed.

Shares of various kinds are run up by the daily buying transactions. In these especially, fitful fluctuations are likely to occur. Cotton, yarn, and fabrics may produce an adverse effect on mill shares. But the industrials will remain steady to firm. Their prices have been pushed to excessive heights. The abnormal boom is not only helped by the daily purchases of market-operators but also of some outside syndicates. We all know that syndicate system is pernicious.

Bears were once the traders of the Stock Exchange. Their short sales in the past few years were successful, but they are of no avail against the run of good luck of bull element. Their idle and optimistic talk is easy money. They follow some powerful syndicates. And yet the bulls' account is getting so bulky month by month that a sense of dread and insecurity has now pervaded both markets. So long as carry-over facilities are given by moneyed money-lenders, the bull element remains safe. Heavy blocks of stocks overhanging the markets, nevertheless, may sooner or later be thrown when 'contagno' rates scale down.

The bull operators live in the hope of better yields on shares. Under this impression they still buy at top-heavy rates. It is little short of folly to expect better dividends from banks and several companies at the time when the Government does not wish to give interest of more than three per cent on their securities. Shares bought at excessive high values will pay the holders hardly four per cent dividend. June last Tata Powers quoted at 1065 now stand 1530: Andhras quoted at 1375 now stand at 1710; Steel Ordinarys quoted at 68 now stand at 115: and Govt. Paper quoted in June at 88-12 now stand at 98-7 Speculation has no calculation. There is nothing but a sort of craze pervading the Share Bazar. —Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

STATES AND FEDERATION

(Continued from page 8).

applicable to the Princes for their acceptance, and also conditions which His Majesty's Government and Parliament may insist before the Federation comes into being. Until this is done Princes will not come forward and Parliament will not be in a position to judge how far it is possible to secure the accession of a sufficient number of States without which Federation will be impossible.

Now or Never

The Princes must come into the Federation now or never for as a distinguished British political officer said to me the other day if they do not come in now they will have terms dictated to them by British India later and their isolation will not be to their advantage. It is further likely that the opponents of the scheme may misrepresent the Princes, and sow seeds of dissension amongst them. One instance of this kind was already referred to in Mr. Baldwin's last speech in the House of Commons. Princes will be well advised therefore to set up a powerful organisation to take counsel with his Majesty's Government in England and enlightened public opinion and Parliament and thus counteract any propaganda which may be prejudicial to their interests. The key to the whole situation has now been handed over to the Indian Princes and if they shirk their responsibility the whole blame will fall on their shoulders. It would be a thousand pities if they attach so much importance to the settlement of pending questions affecting individual states, as a condition precedent to their joining the Federation, such questions now being sub judice e.g., the subsidy of Mysore and Cochin Harbour. The Indian politicians will not be satisfied with the introduction of Provincial Autonomy alone. They will charge Great Britain with breach of faith and dishonesty of purpose, if the British Parliament will leave the fulfilment of the whole scheme to chance or to factors which are made uncertain in the Constitution Act. The joint action of His Majesty's Government and the Indian Princes at this juncture is a matter of immediate necessity and should be reached before the Constitution Act is placed before both Houses.

HOARE & COMMUNAL AWARD

Prakasam Urges United Declaration By M. L. A.'s

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Mr. T. Prakasam, who came here from Delhi after attending the Congress Parliamentary Board meeting, in the course of an interview said:—

In view of Sir Samual Hoare's recent statement that the country as a whole generally acquiesced in the Communal Award, it would be the duty of the Congress and the Nationalist Parties and others in the Assembly who did not accept the Communal Award to make the position clear to Sir Samuel Hoare and the British that the Communal Award has not been acquiesced in by the representatives of the country here."

"I appeal to Mr Bulabhai Desai and to the other members of the Congress and the Nationalist Parties and also to the Moslem and the other members of the Assembly who originally condemned the Communal Award to agree upon a common resolution which will make it clear that the Communal Award has not been acquiesced in the although the Congress Party and others agreed not to pronounce a verdict of rejection in deference to the Nationalist Congress Moslem friends and to keep the matter open for settlement by arbitration between the representatives of the Communities themselves."—A.P.

MIRAJ MISSION SURGEON FOR BERLIN

SANGLI, Jan. 29.

News from the Miraj Mission Hospital that Dr. C. E. Vail, Medical Superintendent of the Miraj Mission Hospital, is suffering from cancer and is proceeding shortly to Berlin by Air Service for further medical help and radium treatment. He underwent a minor operation in the neck on the 25th instant in the Mission Hospital at Miraj. He now moves about but is advised speedy expert treatment.—A.P.

Marketing Officers For Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 29.

A feature of this morning's meeting of the Sri Chitra State Council of the Upper House was the passing of a supplementary grant for the appointment of marketing officers and staff.

The Lower House, it will be recalled, rejected the demand when proposal came before it.—A.P.

Storm Of Protest Against Indo-British Trade Pact

(Continued from page 9)

submit the agreement to the House after the mischief had been done. (Congress applause).

A similar thing had happened, he continued, when the House was asked to consider the question of the transfer of Aden after it had been decided on. The agreement meant that the Government of India accepted the principle of Imperial preference after the country's unequivocal verdict through the defeat of Sir Shanmukham Chetty, champion of the Ottawa Pact. (Congress applause).

NOVELTY IN ECONOMICS

The Government had given the world one of the novelties of the present century in economics by deciding that protection of an Indian industry was to be decided by outside competitors of that industry. And whereas, the Government of India had given various "undertakings" the British Government merely agreed to "consider" her part of the obligation. The value of the concession regarding the Colonies and Protectorates was pointed out by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, representing a large volume of Indian opinion, had already condemned the agreement.

Mr. Bajoria concluded by asking a number of questions including how long the agreement would last (A Congress member: till the end of British rule) and whether the differential margin of duty between British and non-British goods would continue even if the cost of British goods fell.

THREE PRINCIPLES

Dr. P. N. Bannerjee, Nationalist Party spokesman, said that he had examined the agreement in the light of cold reason and found that though the Curzon Government and the Fiscal Commission had refused to endorse the policy of Imperial preference and the Assembly had protested against its introduction by the back door in 1927 and 1930, the agreement had introduced three new principles, firstly the application of the principle of discriminatory protection had been restricted, secondly India had been committed to the principle of safeguarding British industry, and thirdly India had parted with the power to negotiate a trade agreement with other countries on a free basis.

Mr. Ramsay Scott, (European Group) opposed the amendments and supported Sir Joseph Bhore's resolution. He maintained that the agreement was in the best interests of India and Britain and said that the agreement had established once for all that India had complete freedom to control her tariffs for whatsoever purpose such duties might be levied. The duration of the agreement was the same as the Ottawa Agreement which had only one year to run. The speaker hoped that the Ottawa Agreement which had been of so much use to India would be renewed (opposition benches: Oh, oh).

Mr. Ramsay Scott claimed that the Agreement had done good to India because firstly His Majesty's Government recognised that Indian industries might require protection even against imports from Britain, secondly import duties were indispensable to the Government and that revenue considerations must be given weight and thirdly financial stringencies might require all round surcharge. These three facts showed that Britain had unequivocally admitted the Fiscal Autonomy Convention in the case of India (Opposition laughter), and that meant definite advance on the road towards Dominion Status (ironical cheers).

TACTLESS ACTION.

Mr. Scott, however, felt that Indian commercial opinion should have been consulted as was done in the case of the Indo-Japanese Agreement. The tactless action of the Government had led to the present suspicion. If Indian commercial opinion had been consulted the whole country would have been behind the agreement.

Continuing Mr. Scott urged that the Tariff Board's Reports should be invariably published within six months after they were presented to the Government and all recommendations should be given effect to simultaneously and not by piecemeal processes. The Tariff Board had reported on the glass industry in April 1932, but nothing had been done yet. As regards the fixation of a fair selling price, Mr. Scott said that India would not be satisfied unless the Indian Government realised, as the British Government had done, that India had a right to her own markets and that Indian industries should be protected throughout India. Concluding he said that no clause or word in the agreement was in any way against the interests of India.

Mr. B. Das found in the agreement the ghost of the Mody-Lees Pact which he thought the Assembly had given a decent burial a year ago. Probably Sir Joseph Bhore had all the consultations he wanted with Mr. Mody in this matter. It was best to describe the agreement as a British Trade Ordinance with this difference that Sir Bhupen Mitra was made the catspaw. Mr Das would welcome any agreement provided there was some quid-pro-quo even if not in the economic sphere, at least in the political sphere.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt (Bengal), opposing the resolution, said that the Fiscal Autonomy Convention had been cast to the winds for the benefit of the British manufacturers and the agreement has been reached in terms which would prove a great handicap to the Indian Ministers in the future Government of India in the task of promoting Indian industries.

Munshi Ishwar Saran said that having regard to the manner in which the agreement had been entered into in defiance of public opinion and of commercial opinion which the Government of India knew perfectly well and having regard to the substance of the agreement which was advantageous largely to Britain the House should ask for its immediate termination.

AUTONOMY CONVENTION

Mr. Dow, Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, examined the language of the Fiscal Autonomy Convention as laid down in the Joint Select Committee's Report in 1919 and said that there had been no interference by the Secretary of State in matters in which the Government of India and the legislature agreed What the present agreement did was merely to mark the completion of the recognition of that convention.

Sami Venkatachalam Chetty:—No, it marks the abolition.

There was nothing in the agreement which in any way conflicted with the Fiscal Autonomy Convention. In the debate held in the Assembly in 1930 it was not suggested that it should be necessary to associate the House with the Government of India in the purely executive function of negotiating such an agreement. There was nothing in the agreement which would embarrass the Tariff Board in applying exactly the same principles which it applied in the past. The Tariff Board was always competent to consider and decide what amount of protection any industry needed. The Government could always raise or lower the duty on imported goods whether from Britain or from elsewhere if circumstances required such an adjustment.

Sardar Mangal Singh said that the Indian Government being a subordinate Government, it would have been a miracle if the agreement had been fair to India. It led not to Dominion Status but to dummy status (opposition cheers) and judged in the light of cold reason, it was meant not as give and take but for Britain to take and take and for India to give and give (renewed cheers). The agreement might not have broken new ground, but had broken principles. His test was whether Britain was prepared to fix a definite quota of Indian wheat and cotton and impose a duty against other countries.

BIRTHRIGHT SURRENDERED

Seth Mathradas Vassanji, representing the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, criticised the Government for not consulting commercial opinion and, after examining the terms of the agreement in detail, declared that the Indian Government would be bound in almost all cases to charge a lower duty on British goods than on goods from other countries. And when it was remembered that the chief rivalry to Indian Industry was from the British, the agreement surrendered India's birthright to develop her own industry and reduce India's bargaining power with other countries. India had an unfavourable balance of payment in respect of her relations with the United Kingdom and yet the U.K. was the one country which was being given the most favourable terms.

Mr. Naunan Mahomed declared that no government except the Government of India could flout public and commercial opinion in the manner in which it had done in the case of the Indo-British Agreement. It would in effect end for ever the Fiscal Autonomy Convention and tie the hands of ministers, making them helpless. The agreement was onesided and detrimental to national trade.

The House adjourned at 3-45 p.m. to enable members to attend a party in honour of the Maharaja of Nepal.—A.P.

PRACTICAL RELIEF TO SUFFERERS

U. P. Governor Appeals For Silver Jubilee Fund

SAPRU ON CROWN'S GOODWILL FOR INDIA

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

"Those who subscribe to Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Fund will be able to feel that they are contributing in a practical manner to the relief of suffering and to the fight against disease and in particular they would be helping the lot of women and children", declared Sir Harry Haig, Governor of United Provinces, appealing for funds in connection with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee at a largely attended public meeting, representative of all interests and all parts of the province.

"In this work of Humanity", His Excellency added "I feel sure the people of U.P. will play their full part."

COMMITTEES FORMED

His Excellency then announced a general committee for general supervision and two executive sub-committees under the general committee One sub-committee would work under the presidency of Sir Edward Blunt and the other consisting of women under the presidency of lady Haig. Major Brett the Governor's Private Secretary would work as honorary secretary of the fund.

BASED ON GOODWILL

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru who followed His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said that the British Crown, did not represent aristocracy but was based essentially on the consent and goodwill of the common people. Whatever the British Parliament and people may or may not do for India over and above them stood the Crown to look after the interests of Indian subjects and India's peace and prosperity. He felt confident that the celebrations would be worthy of the occasion and worthy of the sovereign.

The Nawab of Chhatari former acting Governor also addressed the meeting.—A.P.

WILD LIFE PROTECTION AMENDMENT BILL

Govt. Shifts Burden Of Proof

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 29.

Before adjourning, the House referred to the Select Committee s two Bills introduced by the Honourable Raghavendra Rao, Home Member, viz., the Wild Birds and Animals Protection C. P. Amendment Bill and the C. P. Game Bill of 1934.

SHIFTING BURDEN

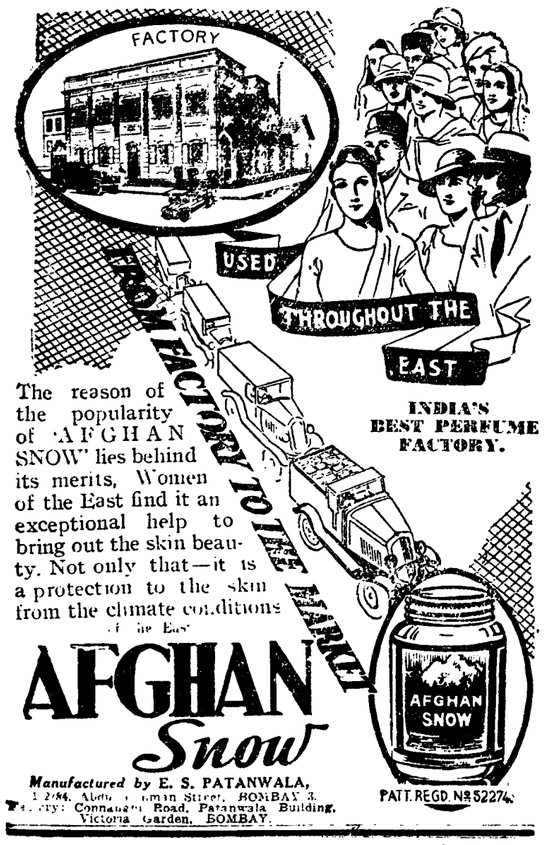
The first is an amending Bill which shifts the burden of proof that a certain bird or animal which is protected by the Act of 1912 was killed after commencement of the "close" season from prosecution to vendor or purchaser. The Government contend that the difficulty in discharging the duty as enjoined by the Act, as it now stands, has rendered it almost a dead letter and to remedy this shortcoming of the Act, the new Bill, based on the Wild Birds and Animals Protection, United Provinces, Amendment Act XIII of 1934, has been ushered.

The second Bill imposes a system of game licenses in consonance with certain accepted principles of Game Laws of modern States which include a "close season" in which hunting of a given species is forbidden, a limit to the take in "open season", absolute protection of certain species nearing extinction and obligatory licenses for sportsmen for the purpose of providing revenue.

"Sangathan" Of Hindi-Speaking Residents

With a view to secure the objects of the Kalbadevi Hindi-Bhashi Association, a meeting was held on Sunday night in the premises of Laxmi Building at Kalbadevi Road. About a dozen representatives of the places hailing from 52 districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh were present. The notice giving the aims and objects of the meeting was first read.

Towards the supreme object of Sangathan which was in view, it was resolved that the Ward Association—namely., Sri Kalbadevi Hindi-Bhashi Association be organised in order to look to the interests of all wards of Bombay particularly of C Ward. A Provisional Committee was appointed to draft the constitution.



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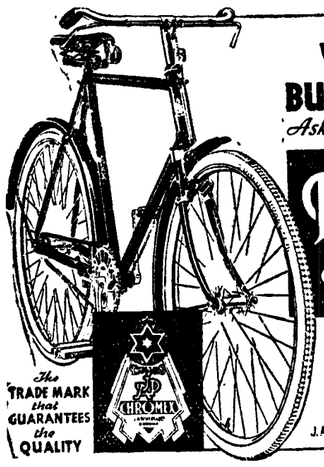

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REPLACE FOREIGN OR CITY MAKES BY RURAL PRODUCTS

Mahatma On The First Step In Village Industries Organisation

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

Correspondents have been writing, and friends have been seeing me, to ask me how to begin the village industries work and what to do first.

The obvious answer is, "Begin with yourself and do first that which is easiest for you to do."

This answer, however, does not satisfy the enquirers. Let me, therefore, be more explicit.

Each person can examine all the articles of food, clothing and other things that he uses from day to day and replace foreign makes or city makes by those produced by the villagers in their homes or fields with the simple inexpensive tools they can easily handle and mend. This replacement will be itself an education of great value and a solid beginning. The next step will be opened out to him of itself. For instance, say, the beginner has been hitherto using a tooth-brush made in a Bombay factory. He wants to replace it with a village brush. He is advised to use a 'babul' twig. If he has weak teeth or is toothless, he has to crush one end of it, with a rounded stone or a hammer, on a hard surface. The other end he suits with a knife and uses the halves as tongue-scrapers. He will find these brushes to be cheaper and much cleaner than the very unhygienic factory-made tooth-brush. The city-made tooth-powder he naturally replaces with equal parts of clean, finely-ground wood-charcoal and clean salt. He will replace mill-cloth with village-spun khadi, and mill-husked rice with hand-husked, unpolished rice, and white sugar with village-made 'gur'. These I have taken merely as samples already mentioned in these columns. I have mentioned them again to deal with the difficulties that have been mentioned by those who have been discussing the question with me. Some say with reference to rice, for instance, 'Hand-husked rice is much dearer than mill-husked rice. Others say, 'The art of hand-husking is forgotten, and there are no huskers to be found 'Yet others say, 'We never get mill-husked rice in our parts. We can supply hand-husked rice at 19 seers to the rupee.' All these are right and all are wrong. They are right so far as their own experience in their own district is concerned. All are wrong because the real truth is unknown to them. I am daily gathering startling experience. All this comes from beginning with oneself. The following is the result of my observations to date.

RESULT OF OBSERVATIONS.

Whole, unpolished rice is unprocurable in the bazars. It is beautiful to look at and rich and sweet to the taste. Mills can never compete with this unpolished rice. It is husked in a simple manner. Most of the paddy can be husked in a light 'chakki' without difficulty. There are some varieties the husk of which is not separated by grinding. The best way of treating such paddy is to boil it first and then separate the chaff from the grain. This rice, it is said, is most nutritious and, naturally, the cheapest. In the villages, if they husk their own paddy, it must always be cheaper for the peasants than the corresponding mill-husked rice, whether polished or unpolished. The majority of rice found ordinarily in the bazars is always more or less polished whether hand-husked or mill-husked. Wholly unpolished rice is always hand-husked and is every time cheaper than the mill-husked rice, the variety being the same.

Subject to further research, the observations so far show that it is because of our criminal negligence that rice-eating millions eat deterioarteed rice and pay a heavy price into the bargain. Let the village worker test the truth of these observations for himself. It won't be a bad beginning.

"NOT AN ARCH VILLAIN"

Why Judge Awarded Damages To Baba Gurdit Singh

A later message from Calcutta says that Mr. Justice Cunliffe in the course of his judgment in the libel suit brought by Baba Gurdit Singh against "Statesman" in the Calcutta High Court said 'he accepted the plaintiff's argument that prominence had been given to the steamship "Komogata Maru" and the way in which the plaintiff had been connected with the steamship, together with the writings in "The Statesman", would to those who knew the plaintiff, connect him with libel, though his name had not been mentioned in what had been written.

His Lordship did not accept the defence argument that because the man was convicted of sedition, he was therefore totally in sympathy with gangster methods.

His Lordship did not believe he was the arch villain he had been sought to be made out. He did not consider that the plaintiff had suffered any damages of a special nature, and discuissed all evidence about the loss of an insurance agency in Lahore and his inability to get his daughter married, which seemed. His Lordship continued, a very fanciful idea of the brain labouring under emotionalism.

That he was a highly excitable man was noticed by His Lordship when the plaintiff was in the witness box, and he saw no reason why people of this character should be described and connected with the kind of accounts given in the article.

The defence had withdrawn the plea of 'fair comment', but had examined the plaintiff on a 'fair comment' basis. His Lordship considered that the defence ought to pay for this luxury.

TERM ANGLO-INDIAN

Government's Proposed Definition Will Lead To Confusion

Sharp division exists concerning the Government's proposed definition of the terms 'Anglo-Indian' and 'European'. says the Allahabad correspondent of "The Statesman."

Mr. O. M. Chiene, a former president of the Anglo-Indian Association's branch in this province, suggests that the proposed definition would lead to still greater confusion than prevails at present, as a man may change his domicile at anytime and if the proposed definition were adopted, he could be a European one day and an Anglo-Indian the next. It, therefore, follows he says, that a person's status will depend on his personal declaration and nobody will take the trouble to inquire whether that person is domiciled in India or not or whether he is of mixed parentage or not. The most convenient definition, in Mr. Chiene's opinion would be that 'European' should apply to a British subject. resident in India, whose father was wholly of European blood and who claims to be a European while the term 'Anglo-Indian' should apply to a British subject, resident in India, whose father, grandfather or other more remote ancestor in the male lines was wholly or partly of European blood and who claims to be an Anglo-Indian. There would thus be two distinct divisions: the European, who would have no admixture of Indian blood and the Anglo-Indian who would be of mixed parentage. It would do away with the term 'Domiciled European' and prevent an overlapping of definition. There is a tendency nowadays, said Mr. Chiene, for people to call themselves Europeans whenever they can do so. It carries a certain amount of social and official prestige.

"I do not say my definition is the best which could possibly be found but I do say," concludes Mr. Chiene, "that it is the most convenient for all purposes. I would really sweep away all these definitions and give one name to all people in the British Empire, namely 'British.' ".

NOT FIT FOR DEMOCRACY

Die-hard M.P. On India's Future Constitution

Mr. E. A G. Shackleton Bailey, National Conservative M.P. for the Gorton Division of Manchester, who was one of the "die-hard" group of Government supporters who voted against the India White Paper proposals in the House of Commons, propounded his views on the subject when he opened the spring session of the Manchester Athenaeum Debating Society at the Athenaeum Club.

At the outset he said he regretted that such little public interest was taken in the important question of the future of India. The public thought the matter concerned only the Indians. That was a wrong attitude to adopt, because if one-quarter of the world's inhabitants were handed over to anarchy and chaos the whole world would feel the effects, and our connection with India was such that to a large extent our living as a nation depended on that connection.

He believed the Government's proposals would ultimately prove quite as bad for India as for us. We were attempting to introduce democracy into a country which was not yet fit for it. Throughout the whole history of India the Indians had never known what it was to have rule by a majority. There had never been anything but despots there. Was it likely that where there was a civilisation older than our own, based on principles opposite to democracy, a period of ten years was sufficient to fit those people for self-government?

No one could conscientiously believe that the Government's proposals would satisfy the aspirations of Indian politicians any more than would provincial autonomy by itself. The truth was that they would not be satisfied with anything less than complete severance from British control and complete self-government as soon as they could get it. As for the proposed safeguards, said Mr. Sackleton Bailey, they were not worth the paper they were written on. Our duty, he firmly believed, was to continue in our stewardship if we believed in democracy, and to hold it until such time as the Indians were ready to govern themselves.

"What we are going to do is a cowardly thing." Mr. Shackleton Bailey declared. "Conservatives do not want these proposals, and I am convinced that if Conservative M.P.s could vote by secret ballot they would kill them to-morrow. It is a mistake to suppose that the majority in the House of Commons represents the views of the M.P.s on the subject."

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 8.)

League Council may, also, be taken as indicating the same growing desire to maintain peace, if not at any cost, at least as far as possible.

Restoration Of The Hapsburgs?

In Austria, the approaching end of the term of office of the President Miklas has been seized upon in interested quarters as an occasion for making a new gesture in favour of the Hapsburgs. The Hapsburgs may not return as monarchs; but the proposal seems to be in favour with the highest quarters in the Austrian governing circles that the Archduke Eugene be elected President when the present President retires. Eugene is fairly advanced in age, though the Hapsburgs are a long-lived race. And if Eugene is elected to-day what is to prevent Otto being elected to-morrow—Eugene even ceding place to the head of his House? To those who remember the precedent of Prince Louis Napoleon in France, some 87 years ago, the election of a Prince President may not unreasonably appear as little short of a Restoration. Will those who only the other day signed a Treaty for the independence and integrity of Austria accept, without demur, the position created by such a development? Or did they themselves anticipate, and even silently encourage, such a denouement? The Hapsburgs can have no love lost for the Nazis,—or even for the Hohenzollerns; so that, any chance of a union between Germany and Austria would be effectually checkmated, if a Hapsburg rules in Vienna, whether as Prince, or as President. And as for the Succession States of the Danubian area, France and Italy between them could easily keep the Austrian Government even under a Hapsburg under check enough to insure against untoward developments in that direction.

The Rangoon Taxi drivers who went on a sympathetic strike with the lorry drivers resumed their work this morning. Some hand-cart pullers are plying in the city with police escort. The Lorry drivers are still continuing their strike.

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Tshekedi Opposes Transfer Of Protectorate

Bechuanaland Chief Fears S. African Whites Will Intensify Colour Bar

Tshekedi Khama, acting-chief of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, has prepared a petition calling on the British Government to hold an inquiry on the spot before any decision is taken on the transfer of the Protectorates to the Union of South Africa, says the "News Chronicle".

Tshekedi figured in a sensational incident in September, 1933. Following the flogging of a white man, Vice-Admiral Evans was sent to Serowe, capital of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, with a force of Marines.

After being suspended the acting-chief was restored to his position.

"COLOUR BAR"

In the petition, published in a pamphlet by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society, Tshekedi claims that "colour-bar" legislation in the Union of South Africa is based on the fear of the increasing competition of the natives with the Europeans in the wage market.

"As a consequence," he says, "the native has been rendered incapable of participating in many fields of work which are expressly set aside for Europeans."

"If this policy is applied to the Union native," it is asked, "what better treatment than that meted out to them can we expect to receive at the hands of the Union Government?"

THREAT TO MARKETS

After mentioning that under their present protectorate system of Government the native has a right to be heard on appeal in London, whereas the Union native has no such right, the chief goes on to express the view that the protectorates could become self-supporting.

In this connection, however, Tshekedi declares:

"The Union Government regards our commercial dependence on them as ample justification for the annexation of the Protectorate to the Union of South Africa, and has even suggested the likelihood of closing their markets to us."

Rs. 46,000 FOR FRUIT RESEARCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 29.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 46,000 to be spread over a period of five years for a scheme of fruit research in Mysore State. A research station will be established at Hessarghatta about 15 miles from Bangalore.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK MARKET DOWN BY THREE POINTS

Business Continues To Be Restricted

STERLING IMPROVES BUT FRANC DECLINES

Gold Steady, Silver Quiet: Easy Tendency In Wheat But Linseed Improves

BOMBAY, Jan 29

New York less active. Trading was restricted by general uncertainties surrounding developments at Washington while weakness in other commodities also added to the prevailing lack of confidence.

Traders are watching news from Capital regarding New Crop Government loan which is only sustaining factor.

IMPROVEMENT IN STERLING

Sterling dollar rate steadily improved but franc declined to some extent.

RISE IN GOLD. SILVER UNMOVED

Fractional gains were noticed in gold but silver quotations were unaltered.

POOR DEMAND IN WHEAT, BUT LINSEED IMPROVED SLIGHTLY

Wheat prices eased on poor demand and Commission Houses selling, though business was small. Linseed slightly improved on moderate foreign enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 29

Previous closing	12.41
To-day's opening	12.35
Difference	—06
To-day's closing	12.38
Difference	—03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 29

Previous closing	6.75
To-day's opening	6.76
Difference	+01
To-day's closing	6.74
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 248

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 29

Business continued to be restricted by general uncertainties surrounding developments at Washington while weakness of other commodities also added to prevailing lack of confidence.

Meanwhile traders are watching news from capital regarding new crop Government loans which is only sustaining factor however market is acting fairly well and offers good resistance at decline.

Trading in May commenced at 12.35 six points lower than previous closing prices dclined sharply on considerable selling pressure by local and foreign interests together with lower Liverpool cables but lower level attracted some speculative buying and trade calling with May partially recovering to 12.37 At this stage market became somewhat steadier but there was not much activity either way.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 29

The following were the opening ranges

March (12 40/12.43) 12.32/12.30
May (12.41/12.40) 12.35/12.35
July (12.41/12.40) 12.34/12.33

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 29

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.80) 6.76
American March (6.82) 6.77
Egyptian January (8.61) 8.55
Egyptian March (8.59) 8.54

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 29

Silver opened steady at Rs. 63/4. 63/10 and 67/8. The market displayed slightly more activity but general business continued on very restricted scale owing to uncertainty of foreign developments.

Prices later improved on some scattered buying closed steady at Rs. 63/5. 63/13 and 67/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13/9 and 34/14/3. Trading was more active on improved demand from banks and local dealers influenced by strength of franc closed steady at Rs. 34/15/6, 35/0/3 and 35/0/9.

MOVE TO RESUME TRADING IN GROUNDNUTS

Small Sum Of Rs. 4/- Lakhs Involved

Bombay, Jan 29

Deadlock continues in the local groundnut market owing to failure of one firm. The Managing Committee has decided suspension of business and is considering various schemes but so far no final decision is taken.

It is understood that the firm involved has a liability to the extent of about 4 lacs only. Bull operators are willing to co-operate with the Managing Committee and it is believed that the market will resume normal trading in a day or two. It is proposed that both high and low rates be fixed.

London groundnut market is fairly active and some business is reported at £14-13-9 Thus in the local market a price level of about Rs. 44 is on parity and if local dealers lose no patience, the market is likely to remain steady In case if there is nervous liquidation, holders will increase their own losses.

It is said that the firm involved had paid up its losses and up to Rs. 39/10 clearing and based on present prices, the sum involved will be about Rs. 4 lakhs.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan 29

Previous closing	4.86
To-day's opening	4.86
To-day's closing	4.87 1/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 29

Previous closing	4.86
To-day's opening	4.87 5/8
To-day's closing	4.87 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 29

Previous closing	74.65
To-day's opening	74.56
To-day's closing	74.28

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 29

Markets generally quiet and generally easier giltedgeds easier mining shares easy tendency. Industrials in general, quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 29

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Forward	(24 3/4d.)	24 3/4d.
Spot	(24 7/8d.)	24 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 29

Gold per ounce (£7-1-6) £7-1-8 1/2

BULLION

London, Jan 29

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 3/8d.) 24 3/4d.
Gold per ounce (£7-1-8) £7-1-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 29

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 3/8 to 0-3/8
4 months (0 7/16 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.
6 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 29

3-30 p m

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.63 7/8)	5.62 1/8
New York on Bombay (36.78)	36.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93)	0.92 1/4
London on Milan (57.65)	57.50
London on Shanghai (1-5 1/2)	1-5 7/8
London on Kobe (1-2)	1-2

BROACH COTTON

Tuesday midnight.

Trading was very quiet and narrow on the Bombay cotton market. Broacn A/M contract fluctuating between Rs. 248/4 and Rs. 247/8. Owing weak opening advices from New York, Broach ruled very quiet. On the whole business was small.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 29

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at March 58-1/4, May 60-3/4, July 62-5/8. Prices fell on poor enquiry influenced by unfavourable foreign advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 29

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.95-1/4. Prices eased on poor demand and commission house selling influenced by unfavourable developments in gold clause issue.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 29

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.12. Prices slightly improved on moderate foreign enquiry but there was very little business with price standing at noon at 12.14.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 29

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£232 buyers £232 1/4) £232 3/8 buyers £232 1/2 sellers steady. No buyers

Lead (£10 3/8 buyers no sellers. Steady) £10 1/2 sellers steady

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) £30 3/4 to £31

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe 0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe (1-7) 2-1
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon higher (2-6 1/4) 2-6 1/4

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (.£17 3/4 Feb-March paid) £17 11/16 sellers
Dunlop Jan (£21 1/4) unchanged
Lightning Jan (£19 1/4) unchanged

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/16) 6 1/8 paid buyers
April-June (6 7/16) 6 1/4 paid buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 5/8 nominal
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 1/4 nominal
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 5/8 sellers) £9 11/16 nominal
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable) £14 7/8 nominal sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 29

10-30 p m

	Rs	a	p
Wheat January	4	9	0
Wheat May	4	12	3
Linseed May	7	2	0

The tone was quiet.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan 29

In the share market jute shares opened steady and closed at lowest of day. Coals were unchanged and teas were dull. In miscellaneous section Britannia Biscuits and India Paper Pulp were strong features while other shares were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. Following were closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government Paper 98/2/6; four per cent loan 1960/70 110; six and a half per cent Treasury bonds 1935 102/3.

Banks: Allahabad pref 134; Central Bank of India 38/12; Imperial Bank conty 402.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan pref 105; Dehri Rohtas Lt 13/8. .....

Cottons: New Victoria ordy 1/12

Coals: Banedeopore 9; Bengal 286/8; Equitable 38/4; Mundulpore 8/2; Singaran 1/4; Standard 31.

Jutes: Anglo India 542; Barangore 215; Calcutta Jute Manfg ordy 28/4; Cheviot 258; Chitavalasah ordy 36/4; Clive 38/2; Fort William 375; Gondalpara 1080/8; Gourepore 837/8; Gourepore pref 130; Howrah 64/4; Hukumchand 17/4; Hukumchand pref 117; India 520; Kamarhatty 659; Kanknarrah 570; Kelvin pref 149; Lansdowne 217; Lansdowne pref 132; Megna 50; Naihati 525; National 29; Nuddea 72; Orient 242/8; Presidency 6/12; Waverley ordy 3/11.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/7; Bengal Telephone pref 15/8; Mirzapore elec 7/10; Upper Jumna elec 13/4; Bengal Iron 5/2; Indian Iron and Steel 8/6; Marshalls and Sons 1/11; Delhi Flour 3/12; Hooghly Flour 13/12; B I. Corporation defd 1/8; B I Corporation pref 157; Bararee Cake 11/14; Britannia Biscuits 9; India Rubber Manufactures 12/14.

Bengal Paper ordy 105; India Paper Pulp 185; Titaghur Paper (eight per cent pref Rs. 100 paid up) 160; Midnapore Zemindary 79/8; Indian General Navigation ordy 127; Port Shipping 16/8.

Sugars: Buland 13/14; Murree Brewery 204; Samastipore 11/10.

Tea: Bishnauth 29/4; Hattikhira 28/12; Rubber: Glenealy 2 20 cts. Utan Simpan 2.27-1/2 cts.—A. P.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

DOLLAR WEAK BUT FRANC FIRM

Wall Street Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 29

On the Stock Exchange the prevailing uncertainty especially regarding the sensitive condition in Foreign Exchanges continued to restrict business and the markets throughout day were featureless.

Trend of foreign exchanges noticeable late yesterday continued throughout today and dollar weakened in terms of sterling while franc strengthened both against sterling and dollar.

Rubber eased under liquidations while cotton was nervous owing to gold clause problem.

Wall Street opened steady owing to favourable industrial news but trading was still in doldrums.

Financial difficulties of firm with worldwide connections, especially in India, were having demoralising effect on Baltic Exchange and several commodities, particularly groundnuts.

Small was business passing in order to cover outstanding commitments but prices were not indicative of true market as business was difficult to arrange pending auditors report. Deficiency is estimated around one million sterling.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 29

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday Jan. 21 £100 1/8
Tuesday Jan. 22 £100 1/8
Wednesday Jan. 23 £100 1/4
Thursday Jan. 24 £100
Friday, Jan 25, £99 7/8
Monday, Jan 28 £99 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 29

London Stock Exchange continued rather dull and uninteresting in absence of any speculative activity.

Giltedged securities showed weakness due to lack of confidence three and half was quoted £99-1/2 i.e. 5 shillings lower than previous closing.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4 86 and then improved to 4.86-7/8 subsequently steadily rising to 4.87-3/4.

Franc opened at 74.56 and then fell to 74.53 thereafter gradually easing to 74.34.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£92 1/8) £91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£111 7/8) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 3/4) £120 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108 7/8) £108 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 5/8) £118 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-9) 28-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5 1/8) 5 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/4) dol 4 1/8
Musical Industries (32-6) 32-1 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Def (38) 38
Imperial Chemical Ord (10-7 1/2) 10-3
Woolsworth New Ford (110-6) 109-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£82) £83
Dunlop Rubber (52-6) 52-6
University Ordinary (27-9) 26-9
Ford Motors (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (6 3/4) 6 3/4
British American Tobacco (125) 125
Camera 'A' (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (143) 142-9
P and O S N Co Defd (19-9) 19-9
Distillers (93-3) 93-3
Bredgurd Dyers (10-6) 10-3
British Celonese (12-9) 12-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (68) 68
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-6) 48-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 8-6
Western Ltd Ordinary (10-4) 9-9
Inter Nickels (23 3/4) 23 3/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (7) 6-9
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£54 1/4) £54
L M S Ford (£21 3/4) £21 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7) £7
Southern Dutch (£21 1/4) £21
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£139 1/4) £139 1/4
London 'G' Stock (£94) £92 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 29

3 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£117 1/2) £116
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£119) £119
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111 1/2) £111
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£117) £117
3 1 2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£107) £107

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-3) 20
Empire of India and Ceylon (41) 41
Donaro Tea (35-7 1/2) 36-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£17) £17

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24) 23-9
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-9) 31-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
East Rand Proprietary (53-3) 52-10 1/2
Rand Mines (147-6) 146-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Anglo Persian (51-10 1/2) 51-3
Burma Oil (80-7 1/2) 79-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (53-1 1/2) 52-6
Royal Dutch (£20) £20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 29

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 31 1/2) dol 31
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 10 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 37) dol 36 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol unquoted) dol 89 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (277-6) 270-9
Goddar New (187-6) 189-9
Moddan New (77-6) 76-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (245) 245-9
Spring Mines (186-3) 188-9
Union Corporation (147-6) 147-6

DHARWAR & SANGLI COTTON CROPS

Small Stocks

The Final Forecast Report issued by the Co-operative Cotton Sale Society Limited, Hubli is as under:—

Since the publication of the last report dated 5th December 1934, there have been no rains in the Dharwar district. Dry easterly winds continued to blow severely unto the first week of January. From the 10th onwards, westerly winds have commenced to blow early morning and evening. During the day, the dry easterly winds are blowing.

In the Dharwar district, the total area under cotton is approximately 6 lakhs of acres. Taking into consideration all the factors, the yield of kanas in Dharwar district per acre may be about 150 lbs. Putting the ginning percentage of all the varieties of cottons grown in the Dharwar district, at 30 per cent, the total yield in Dharwar district may be about 67,500 bales.

According to our presumption, the leading markets of Dharwar district may receive cotton as under:

Name of market.	Jaywant including Kumpta	Upland including Mungari of cottons.	Total number of b/s. of
	No. of b/s.	No. of bales. 400 lbs each.	
Hubli	35,000	7,000	42,000
Gadag	3,000	15,000	18,000
Savanur	3,000	500	3,500
Ranebennur	500	3,500	4,000
	41,500	26,000	67,500

Last year, there were carry-overs of about 15,000 bales in Hubli market and about 15,000 bales in Gadag market. This year there are no carry-overs to any appreciable extent in both the markets. There may be about 1,000 bales in both the markets (Hubli and Gadag) put together.

SANGLI CROP

Further, we have just now obtained the following forecast of Sangli and Miraj Circle etc.

Miraj-Jaisingapur, 2,000 bales; Ichalakaranji 3,000 bales; Sangli-Budgaon 2,800 bales; Kolhapur 1,300 bales; Kudchi 3,000 bales; Kagwad 4,500 bales; Chinchali 1,000 bales; Jamakhandi 2,500 bales; Mudhol 2,000 bales; Athani 6,000 bales; Sankeswar 3,000 bales; Gokak 5,000 bales; Bailhongal 15,000 bales.

This makes a total of 51,100 bales.

RISE AND FALL IN JUTE SHARES

Market Very Erratic

Calcutta, Jan 25

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

JUTE

The market during the period under review was very erratic as Jute shares registered rise and fall with equal rapidity. The undertone, however, is firm. The commodity as well as manufactured goods markets were steady. The healthy tone, however, did not favourably affect the trend of values in Jute shares because the recent rise in Jute shares was ahead of the pace set in other cognate markets. There was also another factor which arrested the further rise in Jute shares. It was the declaration of the same dividends of Kamarhatty 17/8 and Kanknarrah Rs 15. The market anticipated higher dividends as the reports are an excellent reading. We presume the Company has adopted a cautious policy There has been a consistent and persistent demand of Hessians and heavy goods from the consuming centres. The same however could not be said of raw commodities as in spite of the doggedness displayed by Government in carrying through the voluntary restriction scheme, the overseas buyers of Jute are slow to make purchases ahead. Possibly misgivings about the success feel of the scheme are still not removed We, however, in view of Government's time to time assurances that the voluntary character of the scheme will in effect be as good as compulsory. With all these observations we feel that the higher trend of values will be fully maintained in near future at any rate The speculative counter Howrah fluctuated within narrow limits 65/10 being the peak price and 64/10 being the lowest rate of the day The close however was rather steady at 64/14 as the price of hessians hovered round 9/9 and Jute 34/8 Kamarhatty going down to 661 firmed up to 670 the close being 666. In investment scrips the fluctuations of about rupees Ten both ways were so rapid that it became extremely difficult to execute business at limit prices As predicted in our previous reports, the rise, though belated, in Yule group shares was in evidence as Orient and Cheviot at one time were pushed up to 251, and 274, Albion rushed upto 325. Belvedere 590. Budge Budge 420, Caledonian 590 the close in all cases being a few points lower. National were a very strong feature as the price rushed up to Rs 30/4 from 28/4, the close being 29/10. Clive was also an outstanding feature as it recorded a rise of rupees Two during the week's trading. Clive went up to 40 the close being 39/4. Angio-India were quoting as the close 358. Alliance 360. Auckland 285, Bally 268. Barnagore 222½ Orient 246, Cheviot 268, Fort William 380, Fort Gloster 735. Gourepore 765. India and Ganges were quoting around 545 and 485 respectively Megna and Nuddea were good round 54 and 74 respectively. Union and Naihati went up to 595 and 450 respectively but were quoting 585 and 445 at the close. Dalhousie and Standard were in the region of 453 and 429 respectively. Lansdowne were steady around 235 New Central were quoting 460, Delta 470, Lothian 365. Kanknarrah were steady round 585. Kinnison 790. Champdany 227. Lawrence 590. In small price shares Birla were steady at 18, Adamjee 16/8. Hukumchand 17, Craig 2/10, Waverley 3/8. Northbrook and Empire were quoting 55 and 45 respectively. Reliance were firm in the vicinity of Rs. 84. Presidency were done at 6/10.

DIVIDENDS

Kamarhatty 17/8. Kanknarrah 15

COTTON

This section shows no change. Kesoram were quoting 4/4.

COAL

There was an all round activity in this section during the early part of the week but again the close was weak There were two-sided fluctuations, Equitable going up to 40, came down to 38/8. Bengal Coal rising to Rs. 360 receded to 285 at the close. Mundulpore were reinstated to its former levels before the rise and are no better than 7/12. Burrakur had sellers at 14/12 Sendra are quoting 15/4, New Manbhoom 67/8. Amalgamated were quoted 24/8. East Indian done at 20/12 Bansdeonur 8/12. Burra Dhemo 4/12 The feeling is for lower levels and it is not at all surprising. Actual trading conditions do not warrant this rise But the mentality of operators is so peculiar that it baffles coal calculations.

MISCELLANEOUS

In this section Engineering group were a weak feature. Indian Iron closed at 8/2, Bengal Iron 4/14, Burn and Co ord 305, Indian Standard Wagon 75. Britannia Building were done at 4/10. Kumardhubi 3/10, Marshalls 1/10. Steel products were reported at 2/14. There was a fair demand for Electric Power shares and the business was recorded at improving rates. Benares were quoting Rs. 15, Upper Ganges 13/8, Upper Jumna 12/12. Muttra Electric 11/8. B I C ord were done at 2/12, Indian Wood Products at 37. In mining shares Burmah Corporation were easy at 6/2, Tavoy Tin at 3/2. British Ceylon were done at 10/14. In sugar section there is hardly any appreciable change to report, though the rates are below the best touched last week Cawnpore were quoting 37/8, Samastipur 11/12, Carew 21/8, Champaran 22/8, India General were quoting 126, Port Shipping 16, Calcutta Landing and Shipping 15/8 x, Midnapore Zemindary were easy at 78. India Paper Pulp were reported at 162.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(IN POUNDS STERLING)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 26th January 1935 2,075,000; from 1st April 1934 to the 26th January 1935 29,885,000

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England from 1st April 1934 to the 26th January 1935 2,250,000

Total during the week ending the 26th January 1935 2,075,000: from 1st April 1934 to the 26th January 1935 27,635,000

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	57
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	42
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel. and Tel.	104
Western Union Telg.	30 1/4
Chesapeake and Ohio	43
New York Central	17
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	11
National Distillers	26
United States Steel	36 3/4
American Smelting	33
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
General Motors	31
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	28
St. Oil of N. J.	42
Socony	14
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	21 1/2
National Dairy	16

Easier market.

New York Stock Exchange:—Easy.
New York Call Rate 1 per cent.
Anaconda 10 1/2
U. S Steel 36 5/8
General Motors 31
Int. Nickel 22 5/8
City Bank 21 1/2
Chase Bank 25
Socony 13 7/8
N. Y. Central 17
W. U Teleg. 30 1/8
Total business 3/4 million.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 29.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest Prices.
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord.	£3. 0. 6
London Tin Corporation Ltd.	0 12. 9.
Turner and Newall	2 16 0.
Associated Electric Industries	1. 4 9.
Attock Oil	0 8 9.
Associated Portland Cement	2. 1. 3.
Electric Supply Corporation	2.19. 6.
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	0.19. 9.
Beira Railways	0 17. 3.
County of London Elec Supply Ord.	2.19. 6.
Marconi International Marine	1.15. 6.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	3 9 6.
General Electric Ord.	2. 9. 6.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4.10 10½
L.M. and S. Rly. 4 per cent Pref.	86 5 0
International Rlys. of C. America	dol. 4.50
Malayalam Plantations	1.15. 6.
British Burma Petroleum	0. 5. 6.
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord.	1.15 6.
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 2. 6.
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0.11. 3.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0. 2. 6.
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0. 3.10.91% p.a.

Market dull and uninteresting.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 29th day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35

10-30	Rs. 252/4
12-30	Rs. 252/4
2-30	Rs. 251/8
4-30	Rs. 251/8

April-May

Highest 253/12
Lowest 250/12

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian Cotton consumed in mills in India. Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States: (In bales of 400 lbs.)

CONSUMPTION.

British India during December 1934 248,908; during December 1933 200,549; since 1st September 1934 775,186; during corresponding period last year 640,806.

Indian States during December 1934 37,870; during December 1933 31,143; since 1st September 1934 145.076; during corresponding period last year 763,622.

Total—India during December 1934 248,908; during December 1933 200,340; since 1st September 1934 920,262; during corresponding period last year 783,622.

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 29th January 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,62,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99-8-0 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-0-0 per annum.

2. Tender for three months' bills to the amount of Rs 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday the 5th February 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 8th February 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months' treasury bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 30th January to Monday the 4th February 1935 at Rs. 99-8-6 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' treasury bills sold from the 23rd to the 28th January 1935 amounted to Rs. 1,15,25,000.

LOCAL AND FOREIGN SELLING IN COTTON

Market Nervous Over Gold Clause Decision

OPERATORS HOLDING ALOOF

Narrow Market With A Sagging Tendency

Bombay, Jan. 29.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by unfavourable Liverpool cables. Prices advanced partially on covering but erratic movement of foreign exchanges was reflected on the cotton market which closed at a decline of 50 cents per bale.

OPERATORS LIQUIDATE.

Renewed nervousness regarding the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the "Gold Clause" influenced local and foreign selling. There was scattered short covering and trade buying. It is reported that sales of cloth in America are below the present production as declared are holding aloof pending the result of the gold clause. There will be further liquidation but 12 cents loans will save the market from any material decline but operators are inclined to liquidate holdings.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points with May 12.41 in sympathy with lower Liverpool advices. There was scattered short covering which resulted in an improvement of 2 points from the opening level and the market reacted the highest level for the day during the first hour of the session when May was quoted 12.43.

HEAVEY SELLING.

At this level there was heavy local and foreign selling which depressed prices by 8 points from the highest level and May delivery was quoted 12.35, the lowest level for the day during the early part of the afternoon session.

TRADE BUYING.

Later on there was steady buying the trade which resulted in an improvement of 6 points from the lowest level. There was some short covering and the market closed at a net decline of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 12.60c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. There was a marked absence of any buying and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.57c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point on Monday with May 6.78. The market was reactionary on Bombay advices but was counteracted by easiness of sterling. The offtake was poor. Currency fluctuations were unsettling hedge-selling of outsides and speculative short-selling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 5 points and the market closed at a net decline of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 1 point at 7.05d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 5 points. At the close January was quoted 5.92, March 5.91 and May 5.91.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was scattered long liquidation in this section. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 2 to 9 points with spot cotton one point down at 8.96. Uppers futures were easy and declined 5 to 2 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points and Ashmouni futures lost 4 points.

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

Messrs. M & B Stern state:—

The uncertainty over the "Gold Clause" decision is still unsettling all foreign markets and the trade improvement which was visible in December seems to be losing ground owing to lack of confidence in International exchanges.

American textile sales continue below production and the mill are contemplating curtailment.

The heavy speculation from Paris in the dollar seems to have been checked yesterday by the the Bank of France and the American equalisation fund.

Until the "Gold Clause" question is settled prices appear likely to be irregular with a possible further small decline owing to the threatened labour troubles in America but in view of the 12 cent loan and the practical certainty that the Administration would take immediate steps to off set an adverse decision by the Supreme Court we continue to advise purchases on any such small set-backs.

COMPLEX SITUATION

A Liverpool firm writes:—

"In view of the present complex and artificial situation, it is difficult to form an opinion of the future course of prices. The U.S. Government has announced its intention to raise prices nearer to level of 15c, and, while it is not easy to see how this will be brought about, it is clear that the policy of the U.S. Government will continue to encourage a larger production of competing growths.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10-30 a.m.)	12.43—.08
N. Y. May Lowest (1-15 p.m.)	12.35—.36
Liverpool May Highest (10-45 a.m.)	6.80+.01
Liverpool May Lowest (3-45 p.m.)	6.73—.06

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool —Increased nervousness over gold clause situation influencing fair amount of long liquidation. Offtake poor.

Liverpool.—Market unsettled owing to decline in Dollar exchange. Speculators seem inclined to realize Spinners are buying only for immediate wants.

Liverpool —Considerable liquidation on renewed uncertainty possible results Supreme Court decision on gold clause. Think good opportunity to buy.

New York.—Market nervous. Some

New York —Market rather nervous, some liquidation for local and foreign account. Trade best buyers.

New York —Scattered liquidation was caused by fears of adverse gold decision To-day's buying mostly for trade. Think that decline will be checked by twelve cents loan

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

America: Cloths quiet; sales below production; slowness largely due to gold cases; shipments large; stock not accumulating; activity 80-85 per cent of full, but fine goods mills plan curtail 25 per cent beginning February 10 to 12 weeks

England.—Cloths yarn slow; few workable offers; producers losing ground France stationary at low level recent weeks. Germany: Outlook clouded by fears of raw material scarcity.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 28.

March 1935	12.37—09
May 1935	12.41—10
July 1935	12.40—11
October 1935	12.32—10
December 1935	12.40—09
Middling Spot	12.60—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 28.

January 1935	12.37—10
March 1935	12.41—10
May 1935	12.43—09
Middling Spot	12.57—10

NEW YORK,
New York, Jan 28.

New York 10-11 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.38
May 1935	12.42
July 1935	12.41
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.37
May 1935	12.40
July 1935	12.39

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan 28. 10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Prices.
January 1935		6.76—05
February 1935		6.77—04
March 1935	6.81	6.78—04
April 1935		6.76—04
May 1935	6.78	6.75—04
June 1935		6.73—04
July 1935		6.72—04
August 1935		6.69—04
September 1935		6.66—04
October 1935		6.64—04
November 1935		6.63—02
December 1935		6.63—03
January 1936		6.62—03
Middling Spot		7.05—01

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Jan. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.
Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.
Bombay per cwt. „
Karachi per cwt. „

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 28

Silver—Market firm.

Spot	24-3/4
Forward	24-7/8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The local silver market was quiet to-day with a marked absence of any demand for March settlement which declined to-day to Rs. 63/6 and later on prices advanced to Rs 63/11 while next settlement was firm at Rs 67/8 There exists a strong belief that there will be substantial decrease in the import duty. The gold market was quiet with a moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Silver	63 2 0
First settlement	63 11 0
Second settlement	67 8 0
Ready Gold	34 13 6
First settlement	34 14 0
Second settlement	34 14 6

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan 28

	£
Copper Brazieri	41-1.4
Yellow Metal	34-3 4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12-3 8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	13-3/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B.	231-3/4

SEEDS.
London, Jan. 28.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan. nominal £9/13/9.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. nominal £12/5/0.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb nominal £12/12/6.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Con't) C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb nominal £14/10/0.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan./ nominal £13/10/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LINSEED OIL
London, Jan. 28.

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt. February sellers 21/0
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May/Aug paid 21/4 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 28.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-1/4 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Jan. 28

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan 28.

F. G. I. SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1935	8.59
March 1935	8.57
May 1935	8.55
July 1935	8.55
October 1935	8.51
November 1935	8.51
F. G. F. Spot	8.96

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan 28.

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	6.86
Fine (Good Staple)	6.01
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.16
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.89
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	6.04
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.19
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.97
Fine	4.07
Superfine	4.17
SCINDE —	
Good	4.07
Fine	4.17
Superfine	4.27

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan 28.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 22/1-1/2.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/6.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/6.

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 28

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/1/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 28

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 28.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	93
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99-3/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	117-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	92-1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	111-7/8
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	108-7/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	120 3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.)	149-1/4
National Bank of India ..	45-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 29.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Jan/March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-Sept.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 2/26 Mar-July
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 275 3.4
Banks selling T T 273 3/4
Banks buying T T 271 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 121
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 100 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 7/8 29th inst
Japan/London 1/2 29th inst.
Java London 7.23 28th inst.
London/Paris 74.65 28th inst.
London/Belgium 21.10 28th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.22 28th inst.
London/Italy 87 65 28th inst
London/Berlin 12.26 1/2 28th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 28th inst.
London/New York 4.86 3/8 28th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.27 1/4 28th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £7-1-8 26th inst. £7-1-6 28th inst
Silver London Ready 24 11/16 26th inst. 24 3/4 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 13/16 26th inst. 24 7/8 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 9/16 26th inst. 54 5/8 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/8 p.c. 26th inst. 3/8 p.c. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 26th inst. 1/2 p c 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 mos 2 1/4 per cent
6 mos 2 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 126 at Cross Rate 4.86.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 249—Liverpool May 1935 6.75 Rs. 45 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 249—New York May 12.41 Rs. 34 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.86.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 28.

May	0.95 5/8—1 1/2c.
July	0.88—.1 1/4c.
September	0.86 1/2—1 1/8c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 28.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.26-1/2
Amsterdam	7.27-1/2
Brussels	21.10
Madrid	36.01
Milan	57.65
Berne	15.22
Paris	74.65
Prague	117.75
T. T. London on New York	
Closing rate	4.86-3/8

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 28.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £93 3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £99 3/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £117 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £119
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £117
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 3/4

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Broach A/M. Op. 248; Highest 250 1/2; Lowest 246 1/2; Closing 248 1/2.
Oomra March Op. 225 1/4; Highest 227; Lowest 224 1/4; Closing 226.
Oomra May Op. 224 1/2; Highest 227 1/4; Lowest 224 1/2; Closing 226 1/4
Bengal March Op. 155 1/2; Highest 156 3/4; Lowest 155 1/2; Closing 156.
Bengal May Op. 158; Highest 159 1/2; Lowest 158; Closing 159.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 19 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 11 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 26th Jan.	11,618
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	779,007
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	749,037
Increase	29,970

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Despite a decline of 10 points in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened very steady to-day at Rs. 250/4 for Broach A/M. delivery on reports of rain. There was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 250/8. At this level there was heavy selling which depressed prices to Rs. 248/8 The undertone of the market was quiet.

The local market was quiet and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Liverpool was one point up and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 148/4
Oomra March Rs. 226
Oomra May Rs. 226
Bengal March Rs. 154 8
Bengal May Rs. 157 4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	173
Bengal Fine	...	164
Bengal F.G.	...	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	163
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	159
Wardha-Hingt	...	243/45
Nagpur Savner	...	245/47
Pundhurna	...	238
Yeotmal	...	237
Arvi	...	237
Ellichpur	...	233/35
Amraoti-Berar	...	231
Khamgaon	...	233/235
Mulkapur	...	230
Khandesh	212	227/29
Jalna/Sailu	...	227/29
Broach Fine	252	...
Punjab/American	...	285
Punjab/American mix	...	270
Cambodia	320/325	...
Miraj/Sangli	245/260	...
Coompta Good	260/270	...
Bagalkot	240	...
Kampala	405	...
Busoga	402	...
Jinja	400	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year
Khandesh	2,162	104,831
Central India	1,495	26,573
Barsi and Nagar	616	46,746
Hyderabad-Gaorani	167	15,142
Berar	2,846	122,782
Central Provinces	244	25,683
Total Oomras	7,530	341,757
Dholera	337	72,206
N.-W. Provinces	87	20,942
Rajputana	152	6,663
Sind-Punjab	1,927	164,991
Broach	...	8,387
Coompta and Dharwar	...	27,416
Westerns-Northerns	67	20,534
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	26,857
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	1,310	92,664
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	11,110	730,417

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 24th Jan.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	...	145,346
Japan and China	4,336	340,907
Coast Ports	...	8,584
Up-country by Rail	...	79,119
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	45,066
Total	4,336	619,142

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
F.P. Bales

	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 28-1-35	3699000	6076000
Receipts Yesterday 28-1-35	9000	13000
Exports to date 28-1-35	2898000	4896000
Stock at Ports 25-1-35	2917000	3833000
Stock Interior Towns 25-1-35	799000	2061000
Stock Liverpool 25-1-35	909000	992000
Visible Supply 25-1-35	6493000	8653000
Quantity in Sight 25-1-35	6437000	9460000
Quantity out of Sight 25-1-35	5260000	7360000

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	... 163	160	157	154	
Panjab	... 163	160	157	154	
Rajputana	... 163	160	157	154	
Oomra No. 3	239	236	233	229	...
C. P. No. 1	255	252	249	245	...
C. P. No. 2	246	243	240	236	...

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

	Bales.
Khandesh	2,162
Central India	1,495
Barsi-Nugger	616
Hyderabad-Gaorani	167
Berar	2,846
Central Provinces	244
Dhollera	337
N. W. Provinces	87
Rajputana	152
Sind-Punjab	1,927
Western-Northerns	67
Egyptians	1,310
Total Cotton	11,410
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,371
Linseed	5,623
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	157
Gingellyseed	1,024
Groundnuts	27,528
Castorseed	2,428
Rice	8,100
Myrabollams	3,041
Cottonseed	12,818
Mowraseed	59
Gram	2,443
Joowar	22
Barley	439
Bajree	2,214
	tons.
Coal	2,248

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

March	58 5/8—5/8d.
May	61 —1/2d.
July	62 7/8—1/2d.

Lively Movement In Steel Shares

BULL OPERATORS MANIPULATE MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 29.

The Share Bazar was expected to open strong to-day and Jobbers were likely to depress prices but the market opened easy and declined a few points after the opening. At the decline Bull operators were free buyers and steady improvements in prices attracted outside buying which helped further rise.

There was lively movement in Tata Steel shares which had sympathetic effect on other shares and the market displayed good undertone. At the moment Bulls are manipulating the market and with active public support, prices are forcing up. Short sales are considered dangerous and the only supply of contracts is liquidation. There exists a belief that prices will be pushed up to new high levels before the end of the Settlement, but some of the operators are awaiting for lower levels. The market is full of bullish enthusiasm but heavy deliveries are not unlikely which will have important effect. Thus the market needs considerable caution at the moment.

Extensive buying in Tata ordinary shares was the order of the day. This demand helped improvement in Dfd. shares on outside buying but there was steady unloading from some quarters. The attention of the market was focussed on activity in ordinary shares. There was some buying in Dfd. shares which met with steady unloading by professional bulls.

Professional operators are cleverly manipulating the market, some time supporting one kind of shares and next time other type of shares. Thus outsiders keep on shifting their interest. There are rumours of Excise duty on Cement and it is reported that the Pool is to lower prices. These reports induced some liquidation.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 963 and after advancing to Rs. 970 declined to Rs. 965. Century shares opened at Rs. 322 and closed at Rs. 323-12. Central India shares opened at Rs. 357 and advanced to Rs. 362-8. Kohinoor shares were steady at Rs. 227-8 and New Greats changed hands at Rs. 219-6.

There was steady liquidation in Cement shares. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 370 and declined to Rs. 368-12. Bundis were easy at Rs. 37. There is no demand and professionals are gradually selling.

Tata Steel shares moved rapidly with a good enquiry for ordinary shares but there was no keen enquiry for Dfd. shares. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 132-8 and declined to Rs. 131-8. Extensive buying came in at this level and prices rose to Rs. 136-12. Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 637-8 and declined to Rs. 630 to improve to Rs. 651-4.

Hydro. Electric shares were quiet and there was professional unloading by bull operators.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Jan. 29

100	Ahm. Ad.	310 0
500	Bom. Cotton	65 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	965 0
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	323 12
100	Central India	362 8
100	Colaba	165 10
100	Coorla	115 0
100	Crescent	7 4
250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	397 8
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 29.

Bombay Dyeing 963, 960, 970, 965
Century 322, 321, 325, 323/12
Central India 357, 356, 363, 362/8
Colaba 166, 165/10
Kohinoor 227, 226, 227, 225, 228, 227/8
New Great 218, 217, 222, 219/6
Simplex 103, 104/6
Swadeshi 246, 247, 250, 248/12
Bundi 37/2, 37
Indian Cement 370, 367, 370, 368/12
Tata Steel Dfd. 637, 630, 631, 628, 627, 635, 646, 643, 646, 640, 650, 647, 648, 651/4
Tata Steel Ord. 132/8, 133/8, 131/8, 133, 132/8, 134, 136, 136/12
Bombay Steam 313
Tata Hydro 180, 179, 180
Andhra 1790, 1796, 1795, 1791/4
Tata Power 1550, 1552, 1546, 1548, 1556, 1558.

100	Finlay	132 8
100	Gokak	231 4
1000	Hindustan	1900 0
100	Indore	107 6
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	86 14
100	Kohinoor	227 8
250	Laxmi	830 0
100	Madhavji	13 0
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1525 0
250	Model	72 8
50	Mysore	108 12
200	New Great	219 6
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	331 4
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2750 0
50	Simplex	104 6
100	Swadeshi	248 12
100	Swan	90 0
25	Tata	30 8
500	Vishnu	1565 0
1000	Western	1035 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	107 12
25-50	Central Bank	38 10
500	Imp. Bank	1,587 3
125-500	Imp. Bank Cont.	397 8
50-100	Ind. Bank	121 4
5	Union	5 14

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	37 0
70	Gwallor	118 8
160	Indian	363 12
40	Katni Def.	1,315 0
100	Katni Ord.	373 12
75	Okha	205 0
10	Punjab	25 12
100	Shahabad	366 14
70	United	73 12

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 12
15-75	New India	45 4
200	Oriental	4,000 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 14

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000	Andhra Valley	1,791 4
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bombay Tram	157 3
100	Dom Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	13 2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.
Bombay, Jan. 29.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 98/1
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/4

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127
7 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98 and ruled steady

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 28.

February	12.12—.09
March	12.16—.11
April	12.30—.11

100	Karachi	230 0
100	Poona	225 0
100	Surat	181 4
100	Tata Hydro	180 0
1000	Tata Power	1,558 12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100	Amr. Patty	122 8
100	C. Province	88 0
100	Dhond Baramati	87 0
100	Gujrat	72 0
100	Mandra Bhon	94 0
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	767 8

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	38 12
30	Tata Steel Def.	651 4
75	Tata Steel Ord.	136 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	212 8
50	Belapur Sugar	285 10
250	Bombay Steam	313 12
125	Bombay Burma	401 4
15	Bombay Burma Contry	127 8
8sh.	Bri. B. Petrol	4 1 6
50	Bombay Telephone	117 8
100	Ind. Bleaching	156 4
100	Ind Radio Def.	565 0
100	Ind. Radio Ordy.	515 0
1000	Port Canning	605 0
15	Scindia	14 9
30	Tata Construction	88 11
25	Tata Oil	24 0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1357 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7	p.c. Bombay Tram.	82 8
5	p.c. Central India	520 0
7	p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½	p. c. Tata Power	1418 12
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 0
54	p.c Tata Mill	16 0
7	p.c Vishnu	660 0

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1935

Bernard Shaw On Sex Appeal

His Broadcast Raises A Storm Of Protest

London Topics By Air Mail

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Jan. 22.

Another pointer towards an autumn general election is to be found in the Parliamentary programme for the Housing Bill It will be sent to a standing committee. This will considerably relieve congestion in the House of Commons, which will require many days and perhaps nights as well for the India Bill. This measure, too, will be speeded up. It is certain to be put through the Commons under a time-table schedule. The Government hopes to get its programme through by the end of July or early in August

SPECIMEN VOTERS

Conservatives with a talent for acting, says a correspondent, will have an opportunity to help the National Government in the next few months. Their job will be to play the part of "specimen voters." The Conservative organisers are attaching increased importance to direct contact with the electorate. Part of the curriculum of their classes for visitors and canvassers consist of sending the students out to try their skill—and this is where the "specimen voter" will come in. He, it is laid down, should be someone "personally unknown" to the student sent to call on him. Preferably he should be "someone who has done visiting, has some talent for acting, and possesses political knowledge." The "specimen voter" is expected to be able to play many parts. They include: The apathetic woman who has never voted: the Liberal who supports the National Government: the Liberal who does not; and the Conservative, the Socialist, the Communist and finally, the Fascist.

LLOYD GEORGE & CABINET DOCUMENTS.

I am told that Mr. Lloyd George is among the ex-Ministers who have not yet responded to the request made a few months ago for the return of Cabinet documents. His collection is reported to be several tons in weight. Two rooms in his offices in Thames House are piled from floor to ceiling with the documents. Two men working every day took two years to index them. The papers include memoranda between ministers and many letters from generals. It is suggested that the appropriate time for Mr. Lloyd George is to answer the request will not come until the new Government buildings in Whitehall are ready for occupation.

MAXTON TO MARRY.

It is announced that Mr. James Maxton, M.P., leader of the Independent Labour Party, is to be married. His bride will be Miss Madeline Glasier, who for eleven years has worked voluntarily as his secretary. The date of the marriage has not yet been fixed, but it is expected to take place in the early summer. It has not been decided whether Mr. Maxton and his bride will make their home in London or in Scotland. But the marriage will break up the menage of the flat in Battersea where Mr. Maxton. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Campbell Stephen have lived together on communal lines for several years.

It will be remembered that when the Clydesiders came to London first, they tried various methods of living, but about ten years ago Mr. Maxton. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Stephen, who was then an M.P., but lost his seat at the last General Election. decided that the best and cheapest way was to run their own establishment. They took the Batterses flat and since then have lived harmoniously together, doing all their own cooking and housework. They have their own domestic laws, one of which is that the first up in the morning gets the breakfast. As Mr. Stephens is a barrister and has to be out earlier than the others in the morning he usually begins the day as cook.

DOMESTIC WORK AS RECREATION.

Mr. Maxton frequently does the shopping. He carries his goods in an attache case instead of a shopping basket. A correspondent asked Mr. Maxton the secret of his harmonious home. His reply was: "Our friends wonder, too, how we manage our domestic work. That is not difficult for three full-grown men with no other physical tasks to perform. A little light housework is good recreation from politics. The really interesting thing is that three men of very different characteristics should have maintained harmonious and intimate relationships over such a period of time." It is stated that great political issues are debated in that top flat in Battersea, and when these have been settled or adjourned the three occupants seek relaxation in three-handed bridge in which, I am told, the bidding is revolutionary.

Miss Glassier, who lives at Clapham, is an active member of the Independent Labour Party. She is an expert on Parliamentary work and is well-known at the House of Commons particularly in the secretaries' room in St. Stephen's Hall, where she and Mr. Maxton work for hours together on the voluminous correspondence which arrives daily for the leaders of the I.L.P. Miss Glasier volunteered to assist Mr. Maxton with his work as part of her contribution to the cause of Socialism. She is a B.Sc. (Economics) of London University. She told a reporter that she had known Mr. Maxton since the Easter after he came first to the House of Commons in 1923. She heard him speak. At that time she had just left the London School of Economics and wanted to do something for Socialism. She found that Mr. Maxton's views and hers were identical, so she offered to be his voluntary secretary and has done the work for him ever since. She is just the same age as Mr. Maxton who. books of reference say was born in June 1885. Mr. Maxton has represented the Bridgeton division of Glasgow in Parliament without a break since 1922, and is at present the leader of an Opposition party of three in the House of Commons. Mr. George Buchanan is the whip of the party and Mr. John McGovern is the rank and file. Mr. Maxton, who is a widower, has a son who is at school. Father and son are great friends, but deadly rivals at golf. His home is at Barrhead, near Glasgow.

BERNARD SHAW ON SEX APPEAL.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has raised a storm by his "sex appeal" broadcast talk on Sunday, January 20. Strong protests, it is believed, have been sent to the B.B.C. about it. In the broadcast Mr. Shaw declared that "sex appeal is a perfectly legitimate element in all the fine arts that deal directly with humanity." Its treatment under the censorship was often vulgar, he said. "If a new public enquiry is set on foot," he added, "people who consider sex as sinful in itself must be excluded from it, like other lunatics, and its business must be to ascertain whether, on the whole, going to the films makes worse or better citizens of us." Several religious bodies are perturbed by the reference to sex appeal, and "undesirable" films.

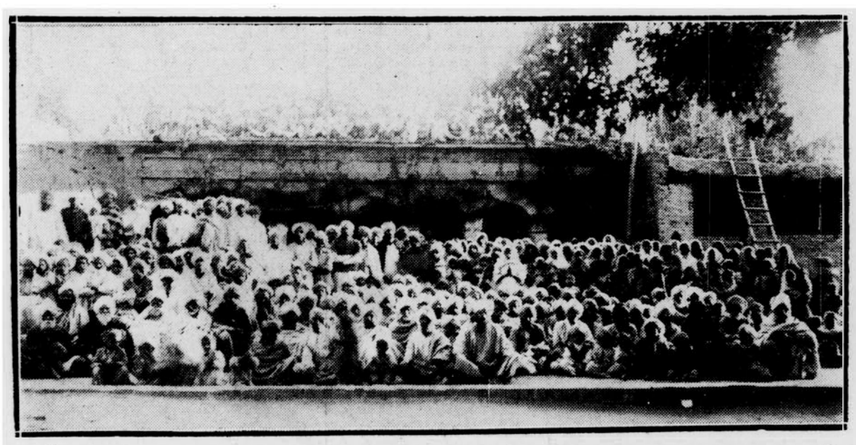
The Lord's Day Observance Society, an organisation representative of the Christian churches in Great Britain, has lodged an emphatic protest against the character of the surprise broadcast of Sunday. "The debate between Mr. Shaw and Miss Madeleine Carroll," the Society says, "dealing with sex appeal and cinematograph films is in our view deplorable, and wholly out of keeping with the spirit and purpose of the Lord's Day. It grieves multitudes of good citizens that the B.B.C. should depart from its former traditions by staging a sex-question debate during the hallowed hours of the Christian Sabbath, and we respectfully appeal to the programme selection committee not to sanction a repetition of such an item in the Sunday programme."

The Secretary of the Society asserts that the debate was a disquieting innovation, but he admitted that no Christian considers sex is sinful. However his society maintains that the increased flouting by many men and women of the seventh Commandment, "Thou shalt not commit adultery," is a defiance of the Almighty. The Society's protest also states: "We do not want England to become another Sodom and Gomorrah. We do not want our wireless programme in the hallowed hours of the Sabbath to be fouled with the Devil's apologetics."

When he heard that his speech had aroused considerable discussion, Mr. Shaw said: "My broadcast does not admit of any discussion. I put down the absolute solution of the question, and that is the end of it. I went into the whole thing years and years ago, and argued it out. No one has made any attempt to deal with it seriously since. They had better do what I tell them and not bother about it."

Mr. Randolph Churchill, journalist, attached to the "Daily Mail" and the "Sunday Despatch," has gone down to Liverpool to challenge "India Surrender" policy of the National Government as described by his father, Winston Churchill. On Monday night he opened his campaign in the Wavertree bye-election with a mass meeting in the local Town Hall. He is at present studying Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's book "Indian Struggle" as he thinks it gives ample material to tell the Lancashire electorate what to expect from Indian nationalists if political power was transferred from Whitehall to Indians. There are two other candidates in the field, a Socialist and a Liberal. The former is to counteract Randolph's propaganda by reading to his electorate passages from Mr. Winston Churchill's speeches made in the House of Commons as a member of the Coalition Government of 1919. The Liberal candidate is trusting Lord Lothian to provide him with material on India.

KAPURTHALA PEASANTS ON HUNGER-STRIKE



On 15th January the peasantry in several villages in Kapurthala State went on hunger-strike in support of their demand for a 50 per cent reduction in the land revenue demand of the Durbar. Photo shows the hunger-striking peasants of Dhut village. Similar scenes were witnessed in other villages.

The new Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, Vice-Admiral F. F. Rose who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday.

AS SEVERE AS BEFORE

Malaria Epidemic Continues Unabated In Ceylon

COLOMBO, Jan. 29.

Evidence of eye-witnesses prove that the havoc played by the malaria epidemic in Ceylon is as severe to-day, as it was a month ago. There is not the slightest abatement of the disease.

A specially disturbing feature of the present stage of the epidemic is the heavy toll it is exacting on child life. It is reported that the fever is causing unprecedented complications in the cases of the young, parts of the body becoming swollen and distended, and under-nourished children perish in the unequal combat.

Statistics prepared by the Government, exclusive of hospital figures, show that over 2,000 deaths due to malaria occurred in the Kegalla District alone during the first fortnight of this month; 1,473 Infants and 553 adults.—United Press.

The anxieties caused by the epidemic are increased by the continuance of the drought as wells and streams are drying up. Another disquieting disclosure is the spread of infectious diseases such as dysentery and opthalmia.

An unofficial report says that during the past fortnight over 1,500 malaria deaths occurred in the Durunegalla district. Conditions in other malaria-stricken districts, according to a communique issued by the Ministry of Health, remain bad.—United Press.

GOVT. OFFICERS & NATIONAL ANTHEM

Mr. Gadgil's Questions In Assembly

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 29.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil has given notice of the following questions in the Assembly:—

(1) Is it a fact that Government of Bombay have issued a circular to all their officers asking them not to attend any public function where the "Vande Mataram" National Anthem is usually sung?

(2) If so, will Government state whether this was done after consulting the Government of India?

(3) If the answer to question No. 2 is in the negative do the Government of India propose to do anything in the matter?

HEAVY DOWNPOUR IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Jan. 28.

Definitely monsoonish weather set in at Lahore this afternoon. Rain was pouring steadily from two till seven and is still continuing. It is described as a very welcome antidote to the cold wave damage.—A. P.

M. K. ACHARYA DEAD

Ex-M. L. A. And Leader Of Orthodox Hindus

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Mr. M. K. Acharya, Ex-M.L.A died last night due to heart failure. He was in perfect health till yesterday and attended the Garden Party in the Government House last evening. He was one of the leaders of the orthodox Hindus being the President of the Varnashrama Swarajya Sangha, Madras.

He gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional reforms on behalf of the Sangha and the Central Hindu Committee. He leaves behind him a widow and two sons.—A. P.

HOUSES RAIDED IN NORTH CALCUTTA

Two Persons Arrested And Alleged Seditious Literature Seized

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The Special Branch Police raided a number of houses this morning in North Calcutta and arrested two more Bengalee youths, one hailing from Noakhali and another a resident of Rajshahi, in connection with the seizure of arms and explosives at Tittaghur last week.

In the course of searches to-day and yesterday the police are said to have seized formulae for preparation of dynamite and other explosives besides some seditious literature.

To-day's arrest brings the number of youngmen arrested in this connection so far to 52.—United Press.

Our South African Letter

S. A. Press On Smuts-Gandhi Negotiations

AGENT-GENERAL FETED BY CONGRESS: SWAMI ADYANAND'S MISSION

(From Our Own Correspondent)
JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 6.

The South African newspapers have given great prominence to Smuts-Gandhi correspondence and rumours afloat about the proposals to induce Mahatma Gandhi to support the Select Committee Report and proceed to London on invitation by the British Government to arrange a "Gentlemen's Agreement."

The local newspapers have not commented editorially on the matter. But those who know General Smuts' activities in the past do not doubt his efforts on behalf of Great Britain. He has played such a role before and his speech at Dundee, his letter read at a London gathering his suggestions to the Friends of India Group and his advice to Mahatma Gandhi nearly prove that he has acted as a 'bona fide' agent of the British Government.

WHY THIS MISSION?

It is difficult to conjecture why General Smuts was led to start these negotiations when the British ministers did not show any signs of compromise and the recommendations of the Select Committee Report fell widely short of a respectable constitution which could be acceptable to the political conscious India and her sagacious leader Mahatma Gandhi. However, it may be that General Smuts wanted to recover his prestige, partly lost in Conservative circles at the time of the Second Round Table Conference when he urged that Mahatma Gandhi was the only person who could deliver the goods, and he should be satisfied for the solidarity of the Empire. It might be also to show to Great Britain that although he was a friend of Mahatma Gandhi, he was not a foe to the British interests in India.

IDEAL OF REPUBLICANISM

Dr. Malan, the ex-Minister of Interior and Leader of rebellious Nationalists of South Africa is undoubtedly getting stronger and stronger, although attempts have been made to underestimate his influence. Dr. Malan prophesies that Smuts-Hertzog Fusion Government will fall in about four years' time. The noteworthy thing is that he has become a convert to republicanism which spells danger to the non-Dutch races in the Union.

Addressing a mass meeting at Strand, he declared that the destiny of South Africa and the solution of racial problems lay in a republic which should be obtained constitutionally.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh who will sail for India after a fortnight, has been the recipient of a number of addresses. He has been feted at Cape Town and Johannesburg by the Congress bodies and few functions are still to take place at Durban in his honour before his departure to India.

Swami Adyanandji of Ramkrishna Mission who created such a fine impression on the people of South Africa by his scholarly discourses on India and her philosophy left for India 'en route' to Rhodesia a week ago from here. He intends to participate in the Ramkrishna Centenary celebrations in India.

The Provincial Finance Commission's report has been published. It refers to the evidence tendered by the South African Indian Congress, reviews it sympathetically but considers that "the main issues are so closely associated with high politics and constitutional questions which are clearly outside its terms of reference."

HOUSE-SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA

Seizure Of Formulae For Bomb Preparation

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Formulae for the preparation of bombs were seized from two different houses, along with objectionable literature, in the course of a search of a number of houses, which was followed by the arrest of eight more Bengali youths.

It is believed that the searches and arrests were in connection with the Titaghur arrest on the 22nd instant.

The total number of arrests are now 50.—A. P.

MAMLATDARS SUGGEST RELIEF MEASURES

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 28.

A conference of Mamlatdars of the district was held at the Collector's instance, wherein it was unanimously agreed that the damage to crops was heavy and especially to cotton crops it is estimated at 75 per cent.

It is understood the Conference had recommended to the authorities, total or half suspension of the revenue, as the case may be, to the villages affected and Khatewar Relief, where anna valuation of crops is high.—United Press.

MYSORE COMMERCE CHAMBER'S PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, Jan. 29.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the Government of India emphatically protesting against the Indo-British Trade Agreement as highly detrimental to Indian Industrial development.

POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR SENTENCED

Gets One Year For Criminal Breach Of Trust

RANGOON, Jan. 29

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Yamethin, sentenced Tun Nyun, Sub-Inspector of Police to one year's simple imprisonment on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a reward of one hundred rupees payable to the informant in connection with the recovery of a double barrelled gun.

Constable San Daing was also sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for abbetting the commission of the offence by giving false thumb impression.—A. P.

FREAKISH WEATHER AT SURAT

Damage Likely To Standing Ravi Crops

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Jan. 29.

To add to the havoc wrought by the last frost calamity, the sky is remaining cloudy on the last two days and the weather is sultry. It rained last midnight. Damage is expected to the remaining standing Ravi crops.

Patna: Enquiries made by the Associated Press here deny the suggestion that the 'explosion' near Barh Railway Station E.I.R. reported from Calcutta was due to a bomb.

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